

# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1863.

NUMBER 47.

THIS paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to its advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1863.

## NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The conscription bill has passed the Senate unanimously, its opponents having been in action since at Mr. McCrear's.

The fortifications at Charleston are reported to be of a formidable character, and the harbor is defended by gunboats.

From a stack should be made by the Federal troops, as is expected, the struggle will be a desperate one.

The gunboat Indiana, has run the blockade at Vicksburg safely.

The Queen of the West is preparing to make the attempt to pass Port Hudson.

It is thought that the canal at Vicksburg will prove to be a success, and Gen. Grant's plan seems to be to surround the enemy's gunboats to prevent a retreat, and take the place by regular siege operations, rather than by an attack upon the enemy's batteries.

Skirmishing is going on almost daily between Rosecrans' and Bragg's armies, and a general engagement is probably near at hand.

Gen. Weitzel has left New Orleans on an important expedition. The gunboat sent to Galveston had returned, having made a successful reconnaissance of the harbor.

## A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

The Editor of the Pioneer and his new partner in the printing business, will receive our congratulations.

An owl has come to polysyllables, and highfalutin has gone up.

The Commissioner of Statistics is abolished, and the English language, we are happy to say, is restored to its original purity.

This achievement shows what great results can be brought about by industry and perseverance, when these plodding attributes are stimulated by a generous enthusiasm, and when all the faculties of a noble and ardent nature like the Earl's are concentrated upon one absorbing object of pursuit.

Now that the Earl has accomplished the chief object of his existence, we don't see that the world has any further use for him; and we may therefore suggest to him, with all due delicacy, that he could not crown his patriotic career with a more conspicuous proof of his devotion to the public interests, than to initiate the pious example of Simon of old, and "depart in peace."

## THE COUNTER REVOLUTION.

We have heretofore had occasion to congratulate our readers on the traitorous and revolutionary attitude of the Copperhead malignants in those States in which the immense Republican contributions to the patriot army, had given the Democracy an accidental and transient lease of power. We expressed our conviction that the country only needed an actual, unrestrained exhibition of the disloyal tendencies and purposes of the Copperhead leaders, only needed to see what a hideous, sullen, truculent, De-Bell it was to whom it proposed to sell its soul for a treacherous peace, and into what a gulph of lost perdition he was leading the nation, to cure it of its temporary frenzy, and produce a revision of popular feeling which would sweep traitors heading into the wilderness where they had designed for the national cause.

The effect of the demonstrations at Springfield, and Indianapolis, and in Congress, and of the simultaneous violation of treason, set up among all the disloyal newspapers in the land, has surpassed our most sanguine expectations.

The indignant recoil of public sentiment has commenced even sooner than we anticipated.

The army, so far as heard from, indignantly spurns the disastrous submission.

The voices of good and patriotic men everywhere throughout the land swell the chorus of indignant condemnation. But it is in the ranks of the Copperheads themselves that we find the most significant indications of the grand counter-revolution.

The New York Herald is scarcely a better weathercock than John Van Buren, and the fact that both have completely turned tail on their Copperhead associates, the Woods and Howards, and "vagrants" of that ilk, shows pretty strongly in what quarter the wind is setting at the great political and commercial metropolis, and our versatile neighbor, the Pioneer, which has been setting its little but adaptable sail to all points of the compass to catch the coming breeze, has again shifted its tack, and from steering in the wake of the Chicago Times, is now in full chase, with all its sails stretched, hard after Prince John and the Herald.

So completely dumfounded are our Democratic friends by this sudden reverse movement of the Copperhead engineers, that they are trying hard to devise some comfortable theory in explanation. One is content with the hypothesis that Prince John was mad because the rebels would not entertain his peace propositions, and that he wants to avenge the personal slight put upon his dignity by giving Jeff Davis particular fits.

Another consoles himself with the bright, not to say original, idea that Old Abe has concluded to remodel his Cabinet on the Copperhead basis, and to place

cate the Northern traitors by giving Seymour and Wood, and, perhaps, Prince John himself, a place in his privy council, and it is confidently whispered that Abraham is only waiting till the Fourth of March shall relieve him of the censorship of the Congressional radicals, to put this delectable scheme into execution all which is another illustration of the "pleasures of imagination" and the soothing influence of a well regulated fancy over an ill-regulated reason.

## INTERESTING TO LOT OWNERS.

We are requested to inform those of our citizens interested in Superior, Wisconsin, that the bill vacating the additional of Superior passed both houses of the Legislature. Tax payers will hereafter pay at so much per acre. Any person owning a lot or lots in any of the aforesaid additions, for the purposes of sale, or paying taxes thereon, may describe such lots, as heretofore, to wit: as lots of block, lot, or lot, in addition, to the town of Superior. The bill remitting one thousand dollars delinquent State Tax passed the House and will not doubt pass the Senate. To Judge Barrow and Senator Humphreys, the tax payers of Douglas county are under great obligations for their successful efforts for their relief. The remaining addition not being recorded in 1859, it is evident that the tax sale, as far as the lots in it are concerned, is illegal, and therefore null and void. The fact of the Treasurer buying in property in his own name at the 1862 tax sale, and also his deputies, will also cause a legal investigation before the Circuit Court, either at the special term at Hudson, or at the regular term in Douglas county.

## THE SHAKESPEARE COMING OUT OF THEIR HOLES.

Last night the Democratic ward politicians made their first feeble attempt in this city to give an organized form and only to the Coppelhead element—that is to say, to the ignorant discount, the characterless demagogism, the fatuous and bigoted Celtic servility, and native southern white trashism and secessionism, which have been seeking and sinning among the lack alleys and shanties in one form or other, ready to take any form indeed which the demagogues of ward politics might think necessary or convenient for the time being, since lack alleys and shanties became the recognized seats of Democratic power.

The meeting was quite too unimportant in numbers or character to merit further notice, and was only redeemed from absolute insignificance by the presence of a few loyal Democrats, whose loyal speeches, though they found little echo in the sullen proletarian audience, will be felt as a crushing rebuke to the leaders of the movement. We refer our readers to our reporter's summary of the proceedings for further information.

## LET THEM COME HOME.

Why cannot the faint hope expressed in our soldier's letter, which we print elsewhere, that the veterans of the Minnesota First may be permitted to return home this summer to recruit their shattered ranks, be realized.

We understand that Gov. Ramsey has been making every possible effort for some time to bring about this result—one of our new recruits to be sent to the army of the Potomac in the place of the First.

The gallant First has well earned this consideration by their long and hard career of active service. For nearly two years they have been in the front of every battle, and their thinned ranks could not now be better employed than in recruiting their physical strength in a summer's service on our healthful western plains, and their numerical strength from the thousands in our State who would be proud to share the honors they have won.

## NEWS BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

—Fremont has made another demand to be placed in active service somewhere. He does not ask for any particular command, but only requests that if the President, has any use for him, he should put him to that use promptly; and that he has further decided, if his request is not complied with, to resign his commission in the army, being unwilling to hold a place for which the President must be regarded as thus declaring him unfit.

—Bills have been prepared in Congress, and only await an opportunity to be reported, appropriating \$10,000,000 for the abolition of slavery in Maryland, \$1,500,000 for Western Virginia, and \$450,000 for Delaware. The Select Committee on Emancipation has also agreed on a bill to establish a Board of Emigration and Colonization, in connection with the War Department.

—The Post Master General has issued orders to the Post Master at New York to send the mails direct from his office to St. Paul, Minneapolis and St. Anthony, Minn., which save twenty-four hours in transmission. Another order has been issued to Post Masters of the principal Northern cities, directing them to send their mails by the way of Parkersburg, over the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, which will expedite them some forty-eight hours over the former time.

—To COUNTY OFFICERS.—Redemption certificates, tax sale certificates, and tax deeds, under the act of March 11th, 1862, for sale by the Press Printing Company.

## NEWS AND RUMORS FROM THE MINNESOTA FRONT.

THE WAR-WORN VETERANS COMING HOME—GEN. SULLY TO SUPERSEDE GEN. SIDLEY—THE TUTOR SYSTEM—MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY—THEIR DEVOTION TO McCLELLAN—THEY FAVOR THE PROCLAMATION—WHAT THEY DO WITH MILITARY CORPS—HEADS—REGIMENTAL STATISTICS.

We are permitted to copy the following interesting extracts from a letter of Sergeant Brack to his father in this city, which, like other letters from the same pen, will give our readers a better insight into the condition and sentiments of the army of the Potomac, than most of the more elaborate penny-a-lining of professional newspaper correspondents.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., Feb. 18, 1863. My Dear Father:

We are very comfortably quartered in houses with good fire, and the weather is getting to be rather severe with the army, but we have plenty. We eat on a piece that is reserved for headquarters, and they always take good care to have enough. It takes an immense amount of wood to keep such an army as this warm, to say nothing of the amount it requires to do the cooking. Our quarters are very likely things, and some appear to have made up their minds to that effect. For myself, while I earnestly wish that this war were over, I am not at all inclined to believe that we shall go home for a while yet. But I think that there are efforts being made to induce the authorities to reduce the number of the army in Minnesota almost as much as is here, and I suppose the good people would like to see the veteran First come home as well as we would like to see the conscripts go.

An order has just been received giving furloughs to two out of every hundred men in a Regiment. As soon as the order was known the rich for furloughs were very large. Eight men are going out of our Regiment—so by that there are four hundred men in our Regiment. The furloughs are for fifteen days to go West, and ten days to go East. I had some idea of applying for one but I thought it would hardly pay to go home for fifteen days, and there is no place East there I am about going, so I let the matter drop. The furloughs, I understand, are all taken up to the 15th of May. They commenced yesterday, and when they first got back then another lot goes, and so on, till the order is revoked.

There appears to be some kind of a move going on. A good number of troops marched down past here last Wednesday. The impression appeared to be that they were going to re-organize the army, and that they were to be sent to the front. I have come from the Railroad depot and Bull Plain say that the Ninth army corps (Burnside's old army) is being embarked on transports to be sent to the front.

There appears to be an idea that the army of the Potomac will be distributed all through the rest of the army. As far as I know the feeling is that the removal to Gen. McClellan is his removal was purely from political motives. I do not think that President Lincoln is to be influenced by political considerations, but it is thought that he was influenced by politicians opposed to him. Our Regiment. I do not think there are any soldiers in our Regiment who are not proud to be in the army of the Potomac. I do not know of any who are not proud to be in the army of the Potomac. I do not know of any who are not proud to be in the army of the Potomac.

I stood by the road side in front of our camp, when Franklin's Grand Division was passing and the men were all down on bums, as the cause of their enthusiasm such as having been there since the heavy storm came on which stopped it, the cry was all through, "Burnside stuck in the mud."

At a review some four weeks ago, at which Gen. Burnside reviewed the corps, there were not over half a dozen Regiments that cheered, and I think that the army was not satisfied, they want McClellan back again. It is as much as a man's head is worth to say anything against him. Some time ago a minister was put out of a camp of a N. Y. regiment for expressing himself against McClellan. I do not know of it but three men in my company who will stick up for Burnside, and you may be sure that I am not one of them. The army appears to think that the Government has opposed him in his movements. They say we should have captured Richmond if McClellan had been allowed to have his own way and the Government had co-operated with him, and I believe it; and when the army was all back again around Washington with the rebels in Maryland, the Government was very glad to avail themselves of his services, and McClellan was the best of Generals during the brilliant campaign closing with Antietam. I think, and so do most that I have talked with, that the war will never be ended successfully until Congress shall quarrel about who shall be greatest, the negro or the white man, for that is all I can make out of it. I am thoroughly in favor of the President's proclamation, and I think that the most of the army is so—not from any love to the negro or from opposition to slavery, but they think it a military necessity as much as the conscription act, or any other that has been passed for the suppression of the rebellion, and I think there is no fear but that the army will carry it out. Of course there are some who oppose it. A lieutenant in the 19th Maine regiment opposed it, and thought he would resign on account of it. Lieut. Col. Heath, the commander of the regiment, disapproved it and put the officer under arrest; the Brigade Commander disapproved it; Gen. Howard disapproved it; Gen. Couch referred it to higher authority; and Gen. Sumner, who had the final say, ordered the officer to be brought to trial once on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and disloyalty. This is the first case that I have heard of. In numbers the regiment has about four hundred men, and about two hundred and fifty on duty; the rest are on detached service or sick in hospital. There are now eleven companies in the regiment. Our company is the largest, and numbers fifty-three men. Some companies have not more than twenty or thirty. The next largest to ours is forty-eight, which is company G, Captain Messicks.

## "Rolls of Honor."

To inspire the martial ardor of his gallant army, Major General Rosecrans has issued the following General Order. This, coupled with the salutary influence of summary dismissals of officers for good cause, will vastly promote the efficiency of the army. It is eminently in accord with the spirit both of the commander and his brave soldiers.

## ROLLS OF HONOR.

To establish a method of pointing out to this army and the nation those officers and soldiers of this command, who shall have distinguished themselves by bravery in battle, or courage, enterprise and soldierly conduct, as well as to promote the efficiency of the service.

It is ordered, That in every company in this army—infantry, artillery and cavalry included—there shall be kept a roll of honor, on which shall be entered the names of privates most distinguished for bravery in battle, enterprise, endurance, soldierly conduct and skill in the use of arms. The soldiers entitled to this distinction will be selected by the non-commissioned officers and privates in each company by ballot, approved by the company commander.

In every regiment there shall be kept a regimental roll of honor, in which shall be entered the company rolls, and, in addition thereto, the names of ten corporals going to be published in Brigade General Order, and copies sent to division and department headquarters.

In every brigade there shall be kept a brigade roll of honor, in which shall be entered the names of ten corporals going to be published in Brigade General Order, and copies sent to division and department headquarters.

Each army corps shall have a roll of honor, in which shall be entered the names of ten corporals going to be published in Brigade General Order, and copies sent to division and department headquarters.

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## A Battle Expected Soon Between Rosecrans and Bragg.

Great Success of the Canal at Vicksburg.

The City to be Attacked from the Rear.

A Federal Gun-Boat Runs the Blockade.

THE MISSOURI SENATORSHIP.

Arrest of Dealers in the Chicago Times.

A Million of Bales of Cotton Coming.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.

The advance parties of Rosecrans and Bragg's armies have had heavy skirmishes during the last two days.

A general engagement is threatened at any hour. The lines are drawing closer and closer, and when the battle takes place it will be exceedingly desperate and bloody.

This Sanitary Commission have sent 200 boxes of supplies to Nashville for the pending battle.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.

The success of Grant's new cut off, in the rear of Vicksburg, is now all the talk in military circles. Within a fortnight gunboats and transports will pass through, completely circling Vicksburg. Contrabands are seized everywhere to cut trees, dig up stumps, clearing out obstructions, etc. Over three thousand are already at work. Gen. Grant's plan is to surround the enemy by gun boats, to prevent their retreat, and then take the place by regular siege operations, and not by a bold dash upon their batteries.

FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.

The new gun-boat Indiana has followed the example of the Queen of the West, and run the blockade at Vicksburg. The feat was performed on Friday night. She started at 11 o'clock. It was a dark, drizzly, foggy night, but manned by unserving hearts, she started on her perilous voyage with watchful eyes on her fires. The Indiana, in spite of all these precautions, was seen. The signal was passed from battery to battery. Then came the roar of artillery, and the iron rain. Every battery vied with each other in their efforts to sink the boat, which defiantly floated, dark, sullen and determined, down the Mississippi.

The deafening reverberations told how great an effort the beleaguered enemy were making. So mightily was the shock that steamboats quivered from stem to stern five miles distant. The Indiana safely passed the fiery ordeal and reached her destination, to the mouth of the canal.

It is a great feat, and promises the best results.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.



























## THE CITY.

To COUNTY OFFICERS.—Redemption certificates, tax sale certificates, and tax deeds, under the act of March 11th, 1862, for sale by the Press Printing Company.

Wm. J. Smith & Co. have again received a lot of goods, which are enumerated in their advertisement.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is ready and in wrappers—five cents. An interesting paper to send to your friends in the East, or in the army.

PERSONAL.—We regret to learn that Capt. Mark Hendricks, of the 2d Minnesota Battery, is lying ill at Red Wing.

THE WEATHER.—The weather changes so rapidly of late it is unsafe to speak of it. On Wednesday afternoon it was thawing rapidly, and the wind from the south. Before midnight the wind had changed dead into the north, and the mercury sunk quite low.

Yesterday was bright and pleasant. The sleighing is about used up, and wheels have again come in vogue.

THE BARRACKS of the city of St. Paul will be closed on Monday, February 25th, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the remainder of the day, in commemoration of the anniversary of the birth-day of Washington.

DOUGLASS & OAKES, THOMPSON BROS., PARKER PAINE, DAWSON, BERRY & CLAYTON, WILLIAMS BROS. & DEXTER, E. S. KINGSTON, MARINE BARR.

MEAT MARKET.—Any one who needs anything in the meat, poultry or fish line, have only to call at Mr. DeLaney's Meat Market on Fort street, where they can be supplied with the very best in the city. He purchased yesterday 1,000 lbs. of turkey and chicken, all fresh. We understand he has just one or two kegs of those delicious fish, the Live-oat and Mackinaw trout. Give him a call at once.

THE MARKETS.—The heavy weather, partially derailing sleighing, has made the markets irregular for several days. Wood has increased \$1 per cord in consequence, and pork advanced to four cents.

Wheat has been offered in average quantities for \$2.00, and oats at \$0.60.

Other produce unchanged.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—Yesterday noon, as some boys were skating on the stream that crosses Jackson Street just under the hill, they discovered the body of a newborn child wrapped in a coffee-sack, hid in the culvert. Information was sent to Esquire Strother, who at once ordered constable Froendegast to summon a jury, and proceeded to hold an inquest. By this time it was late in the day, and the inquest was adjourned until to-day at ten o'clock.

The body was that of a fully matured child, and it remains to be seen whether it met its end in a natural manner, or by foul means.

MINNEAPOLIS.—W. W. King, Esq., has been requested to repeat the last two lectures he has delivered on "The Age and the Man" and "The Age and the Woman." He will comply with this request, and will repeat his lecture on "The Age and the Man" this evening, at half past seven o'clock, in Harrison Hall.

No lectures have ever been delivered in Minneapolis more able and practical, and we hope Mr. King will be greeted this evening by a large and appreciative audience.

THE LECTURE THIS EVENING.—The lecture given public last night in mind that this evening the Rev. Geo. W. Du Bois, the Rector of Christ's Church, will lecture before the Mercantile Library Association. We have never had the pleasure of hearing the Reverend gentleman, but those who have, speak highly of his talents as a lecturer and public orator. The subject of the lecture will be "The Progress and Development of Science"—a most interesting theme, and one that we are sure will be handled in such manner as to be of great edification to the large and intelligent audience who will surely attend the lectures of this course.

THE WEATHER AND HEALTH.—The unusual amount of sickness, and the increased mortality this winter, has undoubtedly been caused by the openness of the winter. It is a fact that any old resident will readily attest, that the most healthy winters, i. e. those in which the least sickness prevails, is owing to the weather being uniformly dry, and free from the sudden and decided changes which have been so common this winter.

This is more clearly proved from the expression so common whenever the weather has been cold, foggy and dry, "Ab—this is real Minnesota winter weather"—showing that the thaw, changeable and damp weather we have had this winter is unusual and out of place here.

MORE EVIDENCE.—We were conversing, a day or two since, with a gentleman from Washington county, who is largely engaged in raising sheep. His statements gave additional evidence of the value of Minnesota as a sheep-raising district, and show that it is one of the most profitable branches of husbandry that can be pursued here. The gentleman referred to raised 1,000 sheep, and has wintered them on a small farm at a trifling expense per head. The entire flock given them is corn, corn-stalks and straw; they are fat and hearty, and the

stock will yield 100 per cent. profit. The corn and the straw were grown on 50 acres of land, and cost \$200. Only two sheep died, owing, he thinks, to gravel, caused by drinking lime-stone water.

Such facts as these should convince every one that there is money to be made in wool-growing, as prices are now high, and must continue so for a long time. The sheep has been truly termed "the animal with the golden wool," so profitable has sheep husbandry always been. We hope the time will soon come when the flocks of Minnesota will number millions of fleecy Southdowns or Shropshires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. ANTHONY.—On Wednesday evening, the large Foundry of Messrs. Scott & Morgan, at St. Anthony, situated just below the Falls, on the bank of the river, was totally consumed by fire, with most of its contents. The fire caught in a smelly or forced adjoining the building, and before the engines could be got to work properly, the flames had gained too much headway to check, although the firemen worked heavily, and saved the buildings above and below the foundry from destruction.

The building was a frame, four stories in height, three stories being below the level of the street, under the bank, and extending to the water, and the office, &c., on the street floor. The foundry, which was the oldest in the State, was doing a large business. Much custom work was partially finished, while there was a very large number of patterns, castings, etc., of mills and machinery, which are all destroyed, causing much trouble and delay in replacing, in addition to the cost. The entire value of the building, tools, machinery, patterns, &c., is not less than \$10,000, on which there is no insurance. Even the accounts and books were burnt.

It is difficult to tell exactly how the fire caught; it broke out about 8 o'clock. A private watchman was on duty every night, but he had not yet come in. The destruction of this foundry is a real loss to the community around the Falls, as they all depended on it for castings, &c.

Messrs. Scott & Morgan certainly deserve the sympathies of their friends. Col. Morgan has been almost two years in service in the First Regiment, and arrived home only a week since, now to find his property swept away in a single hour.

The light made by the conflagration was distinctly seen at St. Paul.

THE SIOUX INDIANS VISIT FORT GARRY.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM W. G. FROESER.

We are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter written by W. G. Froeser, Esq., formerly a merchant in this city, now a trader at Fort Garry—Gov. Ramsey, giving him some particulars of the visit of the Sioux, now encamped at Devil's Lake, to that place:

POINT DOUGLAS, N. D., Jan. 19, 1862. To His Excellency, Governor Alex. Ramsey: Sir,—Between Christmas and New Year a body of Sioux Indians numbering ninety, arrived at this place, carrying before them the English flag. They came to visit Fort Garry. They were dressed in the most beautiful manner, and they had a very merry time during their stay. I went to see them, but my heart was heavy, and my soul burned with indignation. I saw the uniforms of U. S. and State officers, and the flags of soldiers, and many other articles, upon the backs of those blood-stained devils. The shrieks of their victims rang in my ears. I wished for power to destroy, it was then.

They were ornamented with gold chains, carriages, breast-pins, &c., and even carried a horse and a cow. One of them killed one of the English flag. They came to visit Fort Garry. They were dressed in the most beautiful manner, and they had a very merry time during their stay. I went to see them, but my heart was heavy, and my soul burned with indignation. I saw the uniforms of U. S. and State officers, and the flags of soldiers, and many other articles, upon the backs of those blood-stained devils. The shrieks of their victims rang in my ears. I wished for power to destroy, it was then.

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## THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1863.

DAVENPORT HAS JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF NEW BOOKS. Among them—

Willie Collins' celebrated New York, No. 1. Price, 10 cents. Also, a lot of new books, by the author of Lady Audley's Secret, &c., &c., &c.

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## WHEELER &amp; WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.

The People are perceiving that

Glowing Representations are not Merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.

THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession.

It is the only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the rotating Hook and using the class Pat.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

Full instructions given in its use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON ROOMS, in the Grand Block, a few rods below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, Feb. 10th, 1863.

MILITARY HORSE EQUIPMENTS, SLEIGH BELLS AND SKATES, HORSE BLANKETS, TRUNKS AND VALISES.

A Large Lot just Opened by

C. PROAL,

MOFFITT'S CASTLE, COR. FOURTH AND JACKSON-STS.

January 11, 1862-17.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK,

On the First Day of January, 1863,

Made to the Treasurer of the State of Minnesota, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the "Phoenix Fire Insurance Company," and is located in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock is \$200,000.

The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is \$200,000.

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863.

NUMBER 49.

## The Saint Paul Press.

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

### NEWS OF THE MORNING.

Beauregard's proclamation to the people of Charleston and Savannah, indicates the serious apprehension entertained of an early attack to be made on those cities. The New York Times, has information, or a rumor that the attack was to be made on the 20th, yesterday.

We have news through various sources from Vicksburg, indicating the approach of the grand assault.

Weitzel's expedition from New Orleans seems to have been delayed beyond the time appointed for its departure.

This conscription bill before the rebel Congress, embraces all classes, not even excepting foreigners and refugees from the Northern States.

While the desperate measures of the Confederate Government, evince the conscious weakness of a waning cause, there are those even at the North, who effectually subvert their interests, by weakening the power of the Federal Government, in whose service they are engaged.

It is stated that an enormous system of frauds has been discovered in the Quartermaster's Department, amounting to twenty-five millions, within a few months.

### NORTHERN SECRETES.

There is a district of Ohio and Indiana, of which Cincinnati is the center, whose products in time of peace go almost wholly to Southern markets. Mr. Greeley, concerning with a Republican Member of Congress from this district, was assured that in "his district, though Republican to the core, in case of separation, or anything like it, every town would be divided—he wouldn't say to blood, but the next door to it—upon the question whether they should go with the South or with New England and New York." "So deeply," says Greeley, "has that lesson of Northern and Western jealousy penetrated the very best elements of western politics." "If this be the case," says the New York World, "always anxious to find encouragement for a disintegration of the Republic, it is the case in the Republican stronghold of Ohio, what are we to expect from the great mass of the western population?"

We can tell the World precisely what it may expect in the case supposed. If the porkopolis, or any other, district of Ohio or Indiana, shall attempt to detach itself from the loyal North, to fling itself at the feet of the cotton oligarchy that "thrift may follow fawning," the loyal millions of the Northwest, from the Missouri to Lake Erie, will rise en masse and drive the fry swineherds after their freedom over the line which separates freemen from slaves, to grovel in the Southern states, where they have laid up their treasure, and wear a Norman collar on the Saxon necks, which lend so meekly to their Southern masters. And we are inclined to think that it would afford a wholesome vent to popular feeling if a commencement were made in this general direction on some of the Copperhead rascals, who have put upon the loyal millions of the free Northwest that last and meanest of all insults—that most infamous of all outrages, the Copperhead proposition for a Northwestern Confederacy. That such a proposition should be publicly broached, even as a speculation—that a phrase which implies such utter denationalization in its very conception, should be publicly uttered, in terms of approval, anywhere under the pure sky of Minnesota without exposing the utterer to an ignominious physical chastisement, if not death, on the spot—is itself a standing disgrace to the State and to the American name. And yet this monstrous scheme formed the subject of at least one speech at the Copperhead gathering at the Market House the other night; and sixty Copperheads, in various stages of reputable development, listened with patience, or endorsed with their applause, this public proclamation of their treason. If the mercy of Heaven were not infinite, not all the patent lightning rods in the city could have saved the building where this infamy was enacted from being struck with lightning—mid-winter though it be.

### THE LAST OF THE FRIENDLY MEDIATION DODGE.

Whatever may be thought or suspected of Mr. Seward's views of domestic policy, it cannot be denied that as the representative of the Government in its intercourse with foreign powers, he has sustained its honor and dignity with splendid power. His letter to the French Emperor, Minister, which we published yesterday, is a production of which every American will be proud. As the New York Times says, it is the old pristine Americanism that we used to hear—the same proud tone that used so signally to mark this as a nation conscious of its strength and proud of its honor.

This response of Mr. Seward is an absolute finality. The approach made by the French Emperor was in the mildest and least disrespectful mode that foreign interposition could possibly take. It proposed no suspension of the war; no alteration of the blockade; nothing but that our Government should appoint Commissioners to treat with Southern Commissioners for reunion if possible, otherwise for some other pacific solution. The answer is as firm as it is courteous, that while the "traditional friendship" of

France is remembered and cherished, yet it is impossible to entertain any solicitation from any source to put our national life into negotiation—that if the Southern States desire conference, the place for it is the National Capitol, and the parties to it constitutionally elected Senators and Representatives. The truth is presented without qualification, that this Government cannot and will not accept any other peace than that which brings with it the submission of those who are resisting its constitutional authority; and the implication runs all through the document that this is a necessity which will be steadfastly conformed to, whatever other consequences it may involve.

It now remains to be seen how Napoleon, whose role is intervention, will accept this rebuff. Intervention now is possible only in connection with a declaration of war against the United States. Will he do it? Twenty millions of the proudest and bravest people on earth say—let him if he dare!

### THE SATES.

A correspondent wishes us to tell him what Indians are included under the designation, "Santes," which has frequently occurred in news paragraphs, letters, &c., from the Missouri River, and applied to Little Crow's followers.

It is a corruption of the Dakota word *Santi*, by which term the Mankontons, Tetonians, and other Dakotas of the Missouri Valley designate the Minnesota or Mississippi Sioux. The appellation is derived from the fact that the latter, or Eastern Sioux, call a knife *santi*, while the former, or Western Sioux, call that implement, *santi*—the French rule of pronunciation being followed in their spelling; and this being about the only difference in the language of these two divisions of the Dakota family, is adopted as the badge of distinction.

When Hennepin visited what is now Minnesota, in the seventeenth century, he found the headquarters of the Sioux at Little Laes, which they called *Santi*. Perhaps some Dakota lexicographer can tell us whether this was meant as the then name of the tribe.

### THE FIRST REGIMENT.

We are glad to see that our appeal a few days since, on behalf of the war-worn veterans of the First Minnesota has been taken up by the Legislature. A resolution which will be found in our report of the legislative proceedings, was introduced yesterday in the Senate by Mr. Heaton, warmly expressing the general desire of the public for the return of this regiment. The efforts which have been made by the Governor, to this end, thus strongly backed up, cannot fail of a powerful effect at headquarters. In addition to his former representations on the same subject the following letter was a few days ago addressed by the Governor to the Secretary of War:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPT., ST. PAUL, Feb. 18, 1863.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.  
SIR: On behalf of the First Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, the oldest volunteer regiment in the service, and in accordance with a very generally expressed wish of the people of the State, I respectfully ask that said regiment now nearly two years in active service in the army of the Potomac, honorably distinguished in most of the last fought battles of the Army, and numbered as an informed to 220 effective men, may be returned to this State, where, I have every confidence, in a few months, by their personal presence they might recruit their number to a minimum regiment, and probably to a maximum, so much as they are esteemed for their patriotism, their endurance, and their valor.

It was advisable to send them home to recruit for but for three or four months, and if you insist upon it, any one of our new regiments, now in the State could be sent on in lieu of them, though I should prefer seeing the purpose of the Indians, before dismissing the force here.

I could send you a great number of petitions signed by many people of the State, making this request, but do not deem it necessary or proper to impose the labor of considering them, upon you.

In six weeks from this time, navigation upon the Upper Mississippi will be resumed, when they will be sent here very conveniently, and their presence, should there be, as there probably will be, an Indian war, of some importance, will have a fine effect upon our more newly recruited troops.

Trusting that you may give this regiment a favorable consideration, and signify it at an early day.

I remain, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) ALEX. RAMSAY.

### A COWARDLY OUTRAGE.

We are informed by Mr. Antoine Frezier, that late on Friday night last the residence of Major Joseph Brown, at Henderson, was forcibly entered by a party of probably drunken soldiers, three in number, the furniture broken up, and the inmates, consisting of Mr. Brown's family—be himself being away—grossly abused and insulted.

The party had applied for admission, which at that unreasonable hour, was of course refused; when the cowardly brutes broke open the door, and the inmates having fled up stairs, their visitors proceeded to demolish the furniture. When they had satisfied their desire for destruction, they pursued the frightened family to their hiding places, and treated them with less respect than had been shown them by their Indian captors, from whom they escaped last fall.

The perpetrators of this dastardly outrage were Mr. F. tells us, members of Co. C, of the Tenth Regiment. If the facts are as stated, there is no punishment within the resources of military discipline which should not be exacted, to reach the rascals some regard for the restraints of civilized life. Their presence in the regiment is an insult to the brave men under its flag, and we trust it will be relieved of the disgrace of any further association with them by having them promptly drummed out of the service.

## LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

### OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES. IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

#### Suppression of the Traitorous State Convention.

Action of the Indiana Legislature on Peace and Armistice Resolutions.

#### ARREST AND EXAMINATION OF K. G. C. S.

Launch of an Iron-Clad at St. Louis.

#### A PROCLAMATION FROM BEAUREGARD.

#### Damage to the Rebels at Vicksburg.

#### General Wool Making Inquiries About Fire-Arms and Ammunition in New York.

#### FROM KENTUCKY.

Special Dispatch to the Saint Paul Press, Feb. 18.

The Rebel Convention met at the Metropolitan Hall, at Frankfort, at 11 o'clock, this morning.

David Merriweather, ex-U. S. Senator of Jefferson county, acted as Chairman. As soon as the Convention was called to order, Col. Gilbert of the 44th Ohio Regiment, read the following:

[General Order No. 2.] Reliable information having been received at these headquarters that a number of Rebels and their associates from this city, it is ordered that all persons now here, who are not residents, and who are not members of the Kentucky Legislature, or officers of the State Government, shall forthwith report their names to these headquarters, accompanied with satisfactory references as to their loyalty to the Government of the United States.

By command of S. A. GILBERT, Col. Commanding.

This took the Butterfats by surprise, but undaunted, it was moved to call the delegates, and submit the names to Col. Gilbert, who had their names then and there unrolled.

The chairman hoped that no disturbances would take place, and that none would do anything that a good and loyal citizen might not do.

Mr. Grover of Owen, Mr. Read of Larue, Senators, and Messrs. Bush, Johnson and Chambers, Representatives, who left their seats in the Legislature, were present, and took part in the proceedings by vouching for their delegates.

Messrs. Grover, Johnson, Bush and Chambers, represented their respective counties.

When the call of the counties was completed, Col. Gilbert addressed the Convention, expressing the hope that no one present would utter secession sentiments, for that would compromise, and possibly lead to the arrest of all. He then advised them to quietly disperse, and depart for their homes, assuring them that it was decidedly the wisest course for them to pursue, for as the Kentucky Legislature had failed to endorse them, by refusing the use of the Capitol, and their loyalty to the Government was not satisfactory, he would not permit any assemblage of the kind within the limits of his command. He told them also that it was useless to hold such Conventions in Kentucky, as none but men of undoubted loyalty would be permitted to run for office, or be elected by disloyal votes would not be permitted to hold the office.

The rebels ground their teeth with rage, but the presence of the Provost Guard in the Public Square kept a due check upon the disposition to riot.

About 200 delegates were present, but outside of the Convention was not generally attended. Col. Gilbert's conduct was well becoming the dignity of the United States Government, and he is heartily endorsed by the truly loyal people, both of citizens and Members of the Legislature.

#### FROM INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to the Saint Paul Press, Feb. 18.

The Chairman of the Military Committee has introduced a bill reorganizing the State Militia and placing it in the hands of a Board of Commissioners, giving justices of the Peace or any civil officer authority to call out the militia. The Union men laugh at the idea, and declare boldly it shall not pass.

The armistice and peace resolutions have been referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, without discussion.

Messrs. McFerry and Hughes, who were yesterday presented by the U. S. Grand Jury for refusing to answer questions relative to the objects and secret intentions of the K. G. C. S., appeared before the Court this morning, and informed the Court they could not have answered questions propounded without committing themselves. They did not pretend that the organization was treasonable in its teachings, and hoped to escape by the Government being unable to obtain sufficient proof to convict them. Both were discharged by Judge Smith, upon the ground that they could not be compelled to give testimony that would criminate themselves.

The *Sentinel* whines terribly over the

investigation; calls it iniquitous, but does not even deny the existence of the organization, or that it is treasonable in its character.

Both branches of the Legislature have been busily engaged in reading and passing bills.

An exciting and interesting debate arose in the House upon a series of resolutions calling upon the Governor (Morton) to know whether he endorsed the sentiments contained in the resolutions of the 17th Indiana regiment, in which they propose to come home and clean out, if necessary, the traitors and traitors in the Legislature. The resolutions were finally postponed.

Dr. Carter, of this city, who acknowledged that he was the secretary of the K. G. C. S. in this city, was presented to the court by the grand jury to-day, for refusing to answer questions relative to the signs, objects, &c., of the order, and informed the court that he could not answer the questions without subjecting himself to a criminal prosecution for violation of the laws of the United States; whereupon he was discharged.

Four persons implicated in treasonable operations, were arrested by the United States Marshal in Shelby county to-day, and were brought to this city, and are now enjoying the hospitalities of nine host at the county jail.

The prospects for the Union mass meeting in this city on the 20th inst., are very encouraging. It will doubtless be the largest meeting ever held in the State.

The Union meeting at Masonic Hall last night was a perfect success. Speeches were made by Hon. D. R. Van Buren, Col. Spooner of the 85th Indiana, and Hon. D. C. Brannan.

Col. John C. Walker, of La Porte, has received his commission as agent of the State.

#### FROM THE SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to the Saint Paul Press, Feb. 18.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, February 18th, 1863.

The Richmond Examiner of yesterday has a telegram dated at Charleston, Feb. 18th, with a Proclamation from General Beauregard to the people of Charleston and Savannah. He says the movements of the enemy's fleets indicate an early attack on one or both cities. He tells those unable to take an active part in the coming struggle to retire, and calls on all able bodied men from the seaboard to the mountains, to rally with arms and pikes, scythes, spades and shovels, for the protection of their firesides, and altars.

The troops and people are calm and confident.

The *Enquirer* says, there has been no intention or pretense on the part of France to mediate. The South wants no French mediation while hostilities go on. Final preparations for the expected attack on Charleston and Savannah are being rapidly prosecuted.

The Jackson (Miss.) Crisis states that a telegraphic dispatch announces that a new appointment has been made for Gen. Holmes, and that Sterling Price will be placed in active command of all troops in that department, taking with him all Missouri regiments in the army of the West.

#### FROM WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to the Saint Paul Press, Feb. 18.

The Legislature had a busy time to-day. The Senate kicked out the Milwaukee Common Council resolutions, endorsing Gov. Seymour's political actions.

The Senators voted themselves another supply of postage stamps.

The bill giving \$3,000 to the Draft Commissioner of Ozaukee county, to repay his losses during the draft riot last fall, passed with but one dissenting vote.

The courageous stand which he took in attempting to make the draft, made an excellent impression. This unvarnished narrative gives a better idea of the fiery spirit and acts of the mob than anything yet published.

The bill releasing State prisoners was concurred in, after some amendment.

The bill passed authorizing the sale of gold in the State Treasury, the proceeds to go into the general fund. A good law.

In the Assembly, the resolutions for a joint convention to elect University Regents, on the ground that Mr. Eastman was not legally elected, was tabled.

Several Copperheads presented a petition against compensated emancipation, and for the exclusion of negroes from this State.

#### Rebel Privatizing.

Special Dispatch to the Saint Paul Press, Feb. 18.

The Pirate Alabama burned the brig Castleman, from Gaudaloupe for Cienfuegos, on the 27th ult., off Altova Rock. The crew was landed at St. Domingo City. Capt. Semmes took the nautical instruments and \$800 in gold. The Alabama also burned on the 20th ult., the bark Golden Rule, from New York for Aspinwall.

The schooner Hanover, from Boston, for Aux Cayes, was captured by a privateer on the 31st ult., off Hayti. The crew was safely landed.

#### COTTON.

Special Dispatch to the Saint Paul Press, Feb. 18.

The returned cotton buyers report that the Mississippi Legislature have made it a penal offense to sell cotton except to the Confederate Government.

#### FROM VICKSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Saint Paul Press, Feb. 18.

Admiral Porter communicates the following Report to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on the 8th inst.:

I am happy to inform you that the steamer Vicksburg was so badly damaged by the ram Queen of the West, that she has to be kept afloat by large coal barges fastened to her sides. Her machinery has been taken out, and she will probably be destroyed. This is the fifth steamer of which we have deprived the rebels. The Vicksburg was the largest and strongest steamer on the river, and I think they were preparing to use her against our transports. She being very flat, her wheels and guards were smashed in and large holes knocked in her sides. So desecrated report.

A special dispatch dated in sight of Vicksburg, Feb. 9, via Cairo Feb. 19, states that the rumored evacuation of that place is unfounded.

A large contingent 7,000 bushels of coal ran the blockade on Saturday night, to supply the Queen of the West.

#### FROM ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to the Saint Paul Press, Feb. 18.

The great iron-clad gunboat Neosho was launched to-day. She is built on the Monitor plan.

A scouting party returned from Warrenton, Johnson county, on Monday, with 75 rebel prisoners.

#### AN IMPORTANT INQUIRY.

Special Dispatch to the Saint Paul Press, Feb. 18.

Gen. Wool has requested the Police to make inquiries, and ascertain the numbers and description of fire-arms, and the quantity of ammunition now in stores, &c., in the city, and the inquiry is now being carried out.

#### OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

#### FROM NEW YORK.

General Butler's Command.

Reduction of Duty on Paper.

Enormous Frauds in the Quartermaster's Department.

The Attack on Charleston and Savannah.

New York, Feb. 20.

A special dispatch to the World confirms the statement that Gen. Butler is ordered to leave the South between the 15th and 20th inst. He is to be replaced by an entirely new department.

The committee on ways and means have decided to place no additional tax on whisky. No decision has yet been made on tobacco—probably a slight tax will be added. The committee decided to reduce the duty of imports on printing paper; the exact amount to be left unknown, probably not under five per cent.

The Times' dispatch says that persons in a position to know say that at least twenty-five millions of dollars have been stolen in the Quartermaster's department during the last few months.

General Burnside will at once enter on his new command. He left for New York to-night.

Col. Van Valkenburg of the 29th Indiana has been dismissed from the service for disloyalty and unbecoming conduct.

The Times' dispatch says the detective corps of Col. Baker, Provost Marshal of the War Department, arrested at Berlin, Maryland, A. M. Filer and Joel Baker, of London county, Virginia, with \$9,000 Confederate money upon them, directed to Rev. Dr. McGill, Richmond, also a large number of letters for various parties at the South. They had \$8,000 worth of contraband goods in wagons. They came from Baltimore with a pass from the military authorities there.

The Times' dispatch says the detective corps of Col. Baker, Provost Marshal of the War Department, arrested at Charleston and Savannah will take place to-day.

#### SAD ACCIDENT AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, February 19.

This afternoon, while Gen. Butler, in company with the Reception Committee and Gen. Schenck and staff, were visiting the forts around the city, a melancholy accident occurred. They had visited Fort Mifflin, Federal Hill and Fort Marshall, where a salute was fired. Just as the party had passed along the ramparts out of range of the guns, the gunner, supposing the party had passed, fired a 32-pounder; but, unfortunately, some of the party who had loitered behind came up. One of them, Commander Maxwell Woodhull, received the whole charge, which blew the flesh from his lower limbs, and caused his death in a few moments.

#### ADVICES FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

The steamer Eagle arrived from Havana bringing Mexican advices.

It is represented that small pox prevails among the French troops.

The French war steamer Lance was burned at the abandonment of Tampico. Three vessels, one laden with ammunition and the others with provisions, were also abandoned.

The Mexicans claim that they have beaten 1,200 French at Elagran, causing them to retreat with a loss of twenty-six killed and thirty or forty wounded; also, that they have occupied Jalapa. The French have established hospitals at Puebla and Quetzalcoatl. In the latter were 2,000 sick.

#### GENERAL FOSTER AT FORT MONROE.

FORT MONROE, February 18.

Gen. Foster arrived to-day, on his way south.

#### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

SENATE.—The Naval Appropriation bill amendment was adopted, appropriating \$400,000 for the Marine bar racks at Mare Island.

The amendments striking out the appropriation for a sectional dry dock at New York and Norfolk Navy Yard were agreed to. Minor amendments were adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. Wade moved to take up the bill organizing the Territory of Arizona.

Mr. Trumbull hoped the Senator would proceed with the consideration of the bill for the discharge of State prisoners.

Mr. Fessenden moved to go into Executive session, Rejected—18 to 22.

The question returned on taking up the Arizona bill. Adopted—24 to 15.

In the Executive session a Committee of Conference was appointed on indentured.

Mr. Wade, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the bill to allow the people of Nevada to take preparatory steps for being admitted into the Union, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution inquiring into the expediency of admitting New Mexico as a State.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution to facilitate the payment of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals and convalescent camps, directing them to be paid in sixty days. The resolution passed.

Mr. Wilkinson, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to enable the people of Nebraska to take preparatory steps to be admitted into the Union as a State.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, reported a similar bill in relation to Colorado.

Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill to amend the act admitting the State of Western Virginia.

Collamer, from the P. O. Committee, reported a bill relative to Post routes, providing for a bridge across the Ohio.

Latham introduced a bill providing for Circuit Courts in California. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Collamer called up the annual Post Route bill. Several amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

#### HOUSE.—The National Currency bill was taken up.

The Brooklyn and Sciota were blockaded.

New Orleans advises state that Gen. Weitzel's expedition to Bayou Teche had not started on the 10th, owing to the withdrawal of Porter's forces far up the river. There were rumors of a rebel attack on Fort Hudson, but they could not be traced.

There was talk that another expedition would be sent to Mobile harbor, and it was also reported that another vessel had slipped out from Mobile harbor.

No news from Galveston.

The floating ice continued to break and the movement of troops in the face of the enemy, rendering it impracticable to make a successful effort to take the city of the enemy, is therefore abandoned.

The Committee of Ways and Means in their report accompanying their bill establishing a branch mint in Nevada, says the discoveries of the precious metals warrant the belief that it will, in a few years in that respect, surpass even the Golden State.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary have given much attention to Utah affairs. They are now convinced that the Territorial legislation by establishing a district court with powers so extensive, with those of the U. S. District Court, frustrates all proper judicial proceedings.

The Federal Judges have forwarded a request to some determine the duties of their Court, that no further doubts in future may occur.

#### Arrest of Chas. Carroll Hicks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

Col. Charles Carroll Hicks, of the rebel army, and late detective for the rebels in Richmond, was arrested this afternoon at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

#### PRINTING OFFICE BARRIED.

CAIRO, Feb. 20.

The office of the Keokuk Constitution was destroyed yesterday by convalescents in the hospital. Cause not stated.

#### NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.

A special Cairo dispatch says: Sick men in the army at Vicksburg is increasing. The Vicksburg *Blitz* of the 9th says the Mississippi is overflowing its banks on the Louisiana shore. The town of De Soto opposite is nearly submerged. It is expected that the whole peninsula will be inundated.

The *Appeal* of the 9th says there is now no doubt that the whole force of the enemy is concentrated in sight of Vicksburg.

Mortar boats were towed down yesterday to a point near the rendezvous of the fleet. Any moment may announce the commencement of the attack.

The town of Bolivar Landing, 50 miles above Memphis, was destroyed by gunboats, in retaliation for gunboats firing into the steamer Jenny Lind.

A Cairo telegram says, the Ram Queen of the West goes on an expedition to hunt up rebel vessels. If a successful one, the chief sources of Rebel supplies will be cut off.

#### Hilton Head in 1863.

From the New York Herald.

Hilton Head to-day has a very different aspect from what it had when it was captured by our troops, in November, 1861. At that time all that stood on Hilton Head was an old dwelling house, occupied by the rebels as headquarters; a large two-story shanty hospital, an old cotton packing-house, now used as the Postoffice, and a few negro huts. The fifteen months of occupancy by our troops has brought a change over the scene. The old dwelling house has been reconstructed, modernized, painted, &c., and occupied by the chiefs of departments. Large storehouses, each 300 or 400 feet long, ordnance buildings, proved guard barracks, large and magnificent house for the commanding General, and one of the best and largest army hospitals in the country. These houses are built along the margin and fronting the river on both sides of Fort Mifflin. In addition to these are a long line of frame stores, occupied for various purposes. This row of stores enjoys the advantage of "Robbers Row," in compliment to the occupants thereof, who have the reputation of being exorbitant in their charges for



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## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS.—DAILY PRESS.—By mail, \$5.00 per annum, or 70¢ per month (advance).  
 WEEKLY PRESS.—By mail, \$1.50 per annum, or 15¢ per month (advance).  
 WEEKLY PRESS.—One copy, one year, \$2.00.  
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RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
 Ten lines to a square (the space enclosed in the following table):

Our Square.	Each day.	Each week.	Each month.	Each quarter.	Each year.
One line.	10¢	60¢	1.80	5.40	16.20
Two lines.	20¢	1.20	3.60	10.80	32.40
Three lines.	30¢	1.80	5.40	16.20	48.60
Four lines.	40¢	2.40	7.20	21.60	64.80
Five lines.	50¢	3.00	9.00	27.00	81.00
Six lines.	60¢	3.60	10.80	32.40	97.20
Seven lines.	70¢	4.20	12.60	37.80	113.40
Eight lines.	80¢	4.80	14.40	43.20	129.60
Nine lines.	90¢	5.40	16.20	48.60	145.80

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.  
 Published once, either in the Press or in the Standard, for each insertion, 10¢ per line.

Legal advertisements published in the Press or in the Standard, for each insertion, 10¢ per line. For each subsequent insertion, 5¢ per line. For each subsequent insertion, 5¢ per line.

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## What a Patriotic Woman thinks.

Editors of the Saint Paul Press.

I lately received a letter from a very intelligent lady in a neighboring State, whose only son is a very active and promising officer in the service of the country. As she appears to have decided opinions in regard to the conduct of the war, and on questions in which all are interested, I will give you a few extracts. Ever since the war began, she has been at work, day and night, heart and soul, in supplying needed things for our brave soldiers in the field, and by her ceaseless labor of love has exhibited a noble example for our country women to follow. Speaking of her son she says:

"His regiment has returned to Helena nearly disabled by a trip up White River, where the treatment was bad over again. The men were crowded into transports with scarcely standing room, and uncooked rations, and poor water brought about terrible mortality by camp dysentery. The 20th, being new men, could not stand the trial as well as veteran troops. They are now in camp at Helena, where J. writes to have some of the conditions of life sent them, and we are very glad indeed that we can do it. Our box will be started to-morrow, and with it will go the prayers of many anxious mothers and wives, that it may not be too late. You have probably seen by the papers what they accomplished up White River. J. was sadly disappointed that the regiment was returned, as he hoped so much to go to Vicksburg. It is most anxious for two things—one is for better to be secretary of war, and the other to help in the reduction of Vicksburg."

"Does accession show its head in St. Paul? It sticks its copper head out of every drinking saloon in our village. I will set aside my best friends as fast as they show the disease. You have probably seen by the papers what they accomplished up White River. J. was sadly disappointed that the regiment was returned, as he hoped so much to go to Vicksburg. It is most anxious for two things—one is for better to be secretary of war, and the other to help in the reduction of Vicksburg."

"The man went South with the regiment, and when he left was as strong a Douglas Democrat as could be found, and was often heard to say he would do nothing for the slave, but after two years among them came back ready to endorse all that Butler has done, and thinks the nation must stand in sorrow and weep for the sin of slavery. I found him in the Atlantic Monthly, Mr. Stowe's reply to the woman of England. Pray read it, if you have not already, and pass it round."

The above is a specimen of the sentiments of every body in the North was as earnest and zealous in the cause of the country. We should then soon have a united North and one voice would ring out loud and clear above all others, "crush the rebellion."

The Baltimore American of a recent date contains an elaborate review of J. Jay Knox's recent article in *Walt's Merchant's Magazine* on the currency question, endorsing its recommendations, and paying a high compliment to the financial ability of our fellow townsman as displayed in this article.

—United States Consul Gen. Thayer, at Alexandria, in writing to our government, says an event of apparent grave importance had just come to light and proclaimed much excitement in that community. On the morning of the 10th of January 450 black soldiers from Dalfour and Nubia, were by order of the Viceroy of Egypt, taken by railway from the fortifications of the Barrage, about one hundred and twenty miles south of Alexandria, and at night embarked on board the French transport steamer La Seine for a destination, generally understood to be Mexico, with the object of aiding the French Emperor in his military operations against that country. These negroes were dressed in zouave uniforms and fully armed. It is well understood that the French Emperor has been anxious to supply the losses which his Mexican army has suffered from the climate and disease by the employment of blacks, and the viceroy declared a month ago he was about to send 1,000 of his men to some place where their quality might be tested. Our consul says he was awaiting explanations from the viceroy. The European consuls generally have telegraphed to their governments for instructions. Minister Dayton also briefly communicates similar information to our government upon the subject, including the article from the *Monitor* that the negroes to be furnished by the viceroy, 1,000 in all, are to be sent to Vera Cruz as a matter of humanity to white soldiers, the black race not being subject to yellow fever.

—There was a "scene" in the United States Senate, Friday, the 13th, between Messrs. Lane and Rich. Men. There was the usual bandying of foul epithets, the usual flourish about being "responsible here or elsewhere," the usual intervention of friends, and the usual discourse, a few moments after, that the offensive remarks were not intended to be personal! After which the proceedings went on as if nothing had happened.

—The Copperheads of New Jersey have come to grief. They elected Mr. Wall to the United States Senate for the short term, in the belief that, being a graduate of Fort Lafayette, he would give up his whole mind "to embarrassing the Government. But Wall, to their infinite grief, conducts himself as if he actually meant to be a patriot. As a consequence, the loyal Democracy talk of him for the long term, and with such emphasis that he threatens to become a formidable candidate.

—Abd-el-Kader has just started on his pilgrimage to Mecca.

LEONARD & SHEIRE,

BUILDERS.

Shop in old Baptist Church Building on Fifth Street, near Jackson. All kinds of Carpenter Work done to order.

M. SHEIRE, ARCHITECT.

Office in the new building, Leonard & Sheire's Carpenter Shop, on Fifth Street, near Jackson. Designs, Plans and Specifications for Buildings of every description, prepared on short notice.

6018-17

REMOVED.

Has removed his BOOKSTORE to the

POST OFFICE BLOCK,

Third-St., St. Paul.

And is now in receipt of a choice lot of the latest

Works, Magazines, &c., and a splendid lot of Stationery.

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## Great Emancipation Demonstration at Exeter Hall.

A great demonstration in favor of negro emancipation was held at Exeter Hall, London, on the 29th ult. Mr. W. Evans, Chairman of the Emancipation Society, presided, and was supported by Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P., Mr. Thomas Hughes, the novelist, H. P. Mr. Thomas Hughes, the novelist, H. P. Mr. Thomas Hughes, the novelist, H. P.

The meeting was convened by the Emancipation Society, and proved to be, whether in point of numbers or enthusiasm, one of the most important demonstrations of public opinion known in London since the days of the League. For half an hour before the time appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, the great hall was crowded, and it became necessary to hold a second meeting in the lower hall, where a third meeting was held in the open air in Exeter Street. The name of Abraham Lincoln was received with immense applause—the audience rising and cheering, and waving their handkerchiefs.

During the course of the proceedings, the Chairman received the telegram from Bradford and Stroud, announcing that meetings were being held in those towns, and that resolutions had been passed in favor of negro emancipation. The following resolutions were proposed:

Resolved, That the revolt of the Southern States of America against the Federal Government having proved a deadly blow to the nation, and that the only way to preserve the Union is to maintain the principle of non-resistance to the Federal Government, and to support the Federal Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

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## COOLEY, CARVER &amp; CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO COOLEY, TOWER &amp; CO.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &amp;c., &amp;c.

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.











# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1863.

NUMBER 51.

## The Saint Paul Press.

This paper has a long history. It was first published in 1847, and has since that time been a daily paper. It has been published by various owners, but always with a view to the interests of the community. It is now published by the Saint Paul Press Company.

### NEWS OF THE MORNING.

A dispatch from Memphis gives advice from Vicksburg to the 18th, when the attack upon the city was commenced. The result of the bombardment was not known. A dispatch from Lexington, received at Cincinnati, announces another Rebel cavalry raid in Kentucky.

### IMPORTANT TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

We are informed that each discharged soldier is entitled to apply for a pension, should do so within a year from the date of his discharge, or he will lose a whole year's pension. All applications made after the expiration of a year will only secure the pension from the date of said application; but if made within the year, the pension will commence with the discharge.

### GOV. CURTIS'S POSITION.

Gov. Curtis's recent message, in which he disapproved of any further resort to military arrests, and his recent visit to Washington, especially the fact that he was invited to dine with Secretary Seward, were seized upon by certain journals as evidence that he was about to follow in the footsteps of T. W. and that there was a grand movement on foot for a reorganization of the Republican party on the Conservative or T. W. basis. Governor Curtis has thought proper to have the fact formally and positively contradicted.

### REACTION AGAINST THE COPPERHEADS.

When John Van Buren was stumping the State of New York for Gov. Seymour he loudly avowed himself an advocate of peace. The Woods and Vallandigham recent peace, and "peace," in many localities, was the war-cry of the Copperheads from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, during the fall campaign. Since then Democratic Legislatures in some of the Western States have undertaken to reduce their ideas to practice and arrange the preliminaries of the desired pacification in a Peace Convention, which they proposed to hold at Louisville, to which delegates from the Southern States were to be invited, an armistice agreed to, and the national difficulties adjusted on terms prescribed by the rebels.

### THE KNOCK DISTURBANCE.

It seems that the Constitution, the Keokuk newspaper office recently destroyed by convalescent soldiers, of which our telegraphic dispatches gave an account, was a rank secession organ, and that it was destroyed in a fit of patriotic indignation by our brave boys, who, after perilling their lives for their country, came home sick to find the treason they had combated in the field safely and boldly preached at home. This does not, however, justify this outbreak of lawless violence; but it affords another evidence of the temper of our soldiers which the treason prelates will do well to take heed of ere they return.

### MRS. SWISHELM IN WASHINGTON.

It will be seen from our Washington dispatches that Mrs. Swishelm is doing a good work at the seat of Government in rousing the Administration to the necessity of a vigorous Indian policy in this State. An extract, which we publish from a letter of hers, shows that she is putting things through at headquarters. There is a sort of inspiration about Jane. She carries a small whitebird with her, whose other women carry crinolines—and raises the devil, where they are content with raising dust.

### THE K. K. C. AND U. S. IN KAN.

Apprehensive of what we said in our last issue about the K. K. C., we have before us a letter from Leavenworth of the 9th inst., giving the particulars of the skillful manner in which a secession meeting which had been called for the purpose of passing a series of secession resolutions and electing a delegate to represent Kansas in the Copperhead Peace Convention at Louisville, was choked off by a sudden demonstration of the Union Leaguers. The famous Jeannette figured at the meeting among the intruders. They wanted to put him out, but he coolly told them they could not, and proceeded to denounce the treasonable purpose of the meeting, and in the course of his remarks said: "that any one expressing a treasonable sentiment in this city would not live twenty-four hours, and that any one who allowed his name to be put in nomination as a delegate to the Louisville Convention or any one who voted for such a delegate should die."—a sentiment which strikes up peaceable people up here as somewhat violent, but which was received there with a storm of applause.

### THE SECESSION MEETING.

The secession meeting, by vote, turned into an "unconditional Union meeting," whereupon a resolution was passed:—"That any secessionist who exposes himself as such shall die." If this is not intended in a Pickwickian sense, it shows that they have a remarkably emphatic way of expressing themselves down in that latitude. A day or two afterwards a number of pistol shots were fired at Col. Anthony from the office of the Leavenworth *Register*, a secession sheet. "The consequence," says the writer, "was that at about nine o'clock this morning we commenced making the last issue of that concern. The type and press were thrown out of the window, the latter

## LATEST NEWS.

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##### Mrs. Swishelm Lectures in Washington on the Indian Massacres.

The true Housewife has no sympathy with peace preachers, and the Government has demonstrated its inability by punishing and dispersing every secessionist. The rebels have been driven from the field, and the Union is now in a position to crush them.

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The latest Vicksburg dispatches are to the 17th.

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Matters about the fleet and camps remain quiet.

The gun boat Indiana, which ran past Vicksburg, did not receive a single shot.

She had on board 17,000 barrels of coal, besides ammunition and provisions.

The Indiana has gone to the Red River, where the rebels receive their supplies from Texas. Brilliant results are expected.

The last Vicksburg report represents no difficulty from batteries on the river banks.

A gunboat with coal in tow, bound for Memphis, was fired into by guerrillas.

The coal boats were saved by the tug boat cutting them loose from the steamer.

The rebels are near Lagrange. Some steamers were captured at Lafayette on Tuesday.

A force of Confederates, estimated at about 4,000 strong, made a dash on the Charleston road, but our forces are considered ample to keep them at bay.

The Chicago *Times* is again admitted into Union lines.

The railroad communication between Columbus and Memphis will be restored next week. The line is well guarded and will be as long as any danger exists.

The rebels fired into the steamer John Warder, at Bend, Ark. The boat was not much injured.

Nothing but Government boats are allowed to go South of Helena, and those not allowed to touch at any but military points. These restrictions are intended to stop cotton speculations.

Last night the rebels managed to scuttle and sink two large filled with coal, lying at the landing opposite Memphis.

In consequence of this, and the burning of the tow boat above mentioned, it was determined by the authorities to destroy the village of Hopfield, opposite Memphis.

Previous to the work of destruction, the steamer Mill Day was sent over to bring away the families and children.

Hopfield is now among the things that are possible.

A brother of the rebel General Forest, informs the *Bulletin* that he is dead, his relatives rely upon the report.

##### FROM CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

General Wright, commanding Department of the Ohio, was suddenly called to Louisville to-day.

A dispatch just received from Lexington, states that a messenger arrived in that city at four p. m., with the intelligence that Forest, with a large cavalry force, was within two miles of Richmond, Kentucky.

There certainly is another invasion afoot, for our troops are gone on some expedition, but in what direction, I am not at liberty to state.

Gov. Morton and Gov. Wright have arrived, and will speak—Reference is probably had to some public meeting in progress.—E. J.

The New York Copperheads offer Tammany Hall to the Kentucky Convention dispersed by Col. Gilbert, and say they shall be protected.

This city has of late been famous for murders, burglaries, highway robberies, &c., and citizens deem it unsafe to travel the streets at night without arms. The chief of police says that these thieves and reporters are mostly discharged soldiers.

Reports from General Rosecrans are that the enemy have fallen back to Chattanooga across the river, where they are strongly fortified and reinforced from the Rappahannock.

Rosecrans is advancing to meet them. The Federal troops are completely organized—paid off to December 31st, and well supplied with provisions, ammunition, &c.

Pontons, wheelbarrows, shovels, picks, &c., have been forwarded in large quantities, and all have arrived safely; in short, all is in readiness for another battle, which will be brought on soon.

##### FROM KENTUCKY.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 21.

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A gunboat with coal in tow, bound for Memphis, was fired into by guerrillas.

The coal boats were saved by the tug boat cutting them loose from the steamer.

The rebels are near Lagrange. Some steamers were captured at Lafayette on Tuesday.

A force of Confederates, estimated at about 4,000 strong, made a dash on the Charleston road, but our forces are considered ample to keep them at bay.

The Chicago *Times* is again admitted into Union lines.

The railroad communication between Columbus and Memphis will be restored next week. The line is well guarded and will be as long as any danger exists.

The rebels fired into the steamer John Warder, at Bend, Ark. The boat was not much injured.

Nothing but Government boats are allowed to go South of Helena, and those not allowed to touch at any but military points. These restrictions are intended to stop cotton speculations.

Last night the rebels managed to scuttle and sink two large filled with coal, lying at the landing opposite Memphis.

In consequence of this, and the burning of the tow boat above mentioned, it was determined by the authorities to destroy the village of Hopfield, opposite Memphis.

Previous to the work of destruction, the steamer Mill Day was sent over to bring away the families and children.

Hopfield is now among the things that are possible.

A brother of the rebel General Forest, informs the *Bulletin* that he is dead, his relatives rely upon the report.

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A dispatch just received from Lexington, states that a messenger arrived in that city at four p. m., with the intelligence that Forest, with a large cavalry force, was within two miles of Richmond, Kentucky.

There certainly is another invasion afoot, for our troops are gone on some expedition, but in what direction, I am not at liberty to state.

Gov. Morton and Gov. Wright have arrived, and will speak—Reference is probably had to some public meeting in progress.—E. J.

The New York Copperheads offer Tammany Hall to the Kentucky Convention dispersed by Col. Gilbert, and say they shall be protected.

This city has of late been famous for murders, burglaries, highway robberies, &c., and citizens deem it unsafe to travel the streets at night without arms. The chief of police says that these thieves and reporters are mostly discharged soldiers.

Reports from General Rosecrans are that the enemy have fallen back to Chattanooga across the river, where they are strongly fortified and reinforced from the Rappahannock.

Rosecrans is advancing to meet them. The Federal troops are completely organized—paid off to December 31st, and well supplied with provisions, ammunition, &c.

Pontons, wheelbarrows, shovels, picks, &c., have been forwarded in large quantities, and all have arrived safely; in short, all is in readiness for another battle, which will be brought on soon.

##### FROM KENTUCKY.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 21.

In the Legislature yesterday the House tabled the resolution offered by Mr. Drift, nominating Gen. McClellan for next President.

## LATEST NEWS.

### By Telegraph.

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## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

TERMS:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, \$5.00 per annum, or 25 cents per month, in advance. Single copies, 10 cents. For one month, \$1.00; for three months, \$2.50; for six months, \$4.50; for one year, \$8.00. For one month, \$1.00; for three months, \$2.50; for six months, \$4.50; for one year, \$8.00. For one month, \$1.00; for three months, \$2.50; for six months, \$4.50; for one year, \$8.00.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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## News and other items.

The sale of the New York World has been stopped at Falmouth Station, and throughout the camps of the Federal Army, by orders from the Provost Marshal-General. This agency, with their hand, were ordered back to Acadia Creek, and were not allowed to sell one of the papers along the road. The cause of this proceeding is stated to be that these papers disseminate disloyal sentiments prejudicial to the discipline of the army.

Mrs. Deborah Duane died on Thursday last in Philadelphia, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. She was the grand-daughter of Dr. Franklin, and was forty-three years, the eldest of his living descendants.

A correspondent communicates to the Boston Transcript the following fact: "An American gentleman, resident in Paris, having received a copy of General Butler's farewell address to the people of New Orleans, translated it and carried it to the editors of the *St. Louis Globe*. They expressed great pleasure at receiving it, and promised that it should appear in the next day's paper. But the next morning they notified this gentleman that they had received a caution (*avis officiel*) from the Government not to publish anything favorable to General Butler."

The Buffalo Courier, Cooperized, is beginning to get its eyes open. The declaration of the traitor Mahony, that the Democracy of the Northwest are in favor of immediate peace on any terms, is the cause of this. It now declares, in its issue of the 20th inst., that it is the position of the Northwestern Democracy, there is fresh cause for alarm for the safety of the Union. So we think, and the quicker the Courier acts upon that thought, and denounces this treason of Mahony and his malignants, the better it will be for all.

The Robert Peel, spoken of as having made a speech in England against the North, is a son of the late Sir Robert Peel, and is simply a nobody. In influence and ability he bears about the same relation to his father that Jim Clay, now in the rebel army, bears to his illustrious father, Henry Clay. This Peel has been in Parliament several years, but is scarcely known as a statesman.

The Louisville Journal says that a party of thirty delegates from the Ohio river counties to the recent rebel Convention at Frankfort, which was summarized by Col. Gilbert, arrived in Louisville on the 17th by the steamer Grey Eagle. During their trip to Louisville, these delegates were very bilious. "drinking in good old Democratic style," in their portations Jeff. Davis and John Morgan were duly remembered and honored.

The Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune says that instead of there being any disaffection in the command of Gen. Banks, accounts received from them show directly the reverse.

Gen. A. J. Hamilton of Texas, is going to speak in New Hampshire previous to the March election. Gen. Hamilton is a fine speaker, and is a Unionist always.

FROM RICHMOND.

Lawlessness of the Rebel Capital.—The Rebel Sources of Supply.

The Boston Journal has obtained interesting particulars of matters in the rebel capital from a person who arrived in Boston on Saturday morning direct from Richmond. His informant came by land to Point of Rocks, Maryland, and was detained twelve hours in Baltimore by United States officials to aid in detecting two spies who came with the party. We quote some portions of his account: THE DEFENSES OF RICHMOND AND FORT MONROE.

The defenses of Richmond are described as impregnable. Earthworks in several lines have been thrown up, and guns of the heaviest calibre have been mounted, guarding every avenue of approach from every point. The fortifications extended from eight to ten miles below the city. The river banks have been fortified and Fort Darling strengthened, and the people feel perfectly secure from any attack. There is no large force in Richmond. Stuart was at Warrenton with a large force, with the design of making a raid into Maryland, it was believed. The Richmond people were equally confident of the impossibility of our taking Charles- ton, but had some fears in regard to Wilmington, although both places had been very strongly fortified. The fortifications at Fredericksburg had been so perfected that the Schaffer and Schaffer people were confident of their ability to repulse any attack.

BITTER FEELING OF THE PEOPLE.

The feeling among the people in regard to the war is most intense and bitter against the North. They are determined never to have anything to do again with the Union, and express themselves in the most violent terms against it. The women are especially bitter. Everything is done to increase this feeling. After the battle of Fredericksburg a great deal of furniture which had been looted and cut by axes, and carpets which it was alleged had been torn and cut by the northern vandals, were brought to Richmond by the women who owned the property, and sold at public auction.

LOW STATE OF MORALS.

The account of the lawlessness and violence in Richmond agrees with other information which has been repeatedly published. The city is filled with despair, and the standard of morality is at a very low point. Of course the war is the all-absorbing topic, yet the social pleasures of the time of peace are not wholly disregarded. Places of amusement abound, and the theatres were never so well filled as now. On Sundays the public promenades are thronged with crowds of fashionably-dressed ladies.

THE RICHMOND MARKETS.

There is an abundance of Confederate money, and no suffering occurs from the high price of articles of daily use. The poor are supported by government work. A few months ago there was a great scarcity of supplies, but they are now abundant. Real estate is in its active stage. Prices of a few common articles are: men's boots, \$10 a pair; ladies' boots from \$15 to \$25; flour \$35 a barrel; potatoes \$12 a bushel; tea \$16 a pound; common sugar \$1 a pound; molasses \$12 a gallon; butter \$25 a pound; oranges \$1 to \$1.50 each; apples 5 cents a piece; chickens \$2.50 a yard; common cotton cloth \$1 a yard. Ordinary meals for gentlemen, by the month, \$30. Our informant knew but little of the army, but was told it was now well supplied. Jeff. Davis was not seen much in public, but was accessible daily at his office. The people have all confidence in his ability. Men know nothing of the military plans and movements except by their results. The Examiner was unpopular, from its opposition to Davis, and measures had been taken to suppress it. Deserter are treated very severely. A few days before our informant left Richmond, seven were taken outside the city. The deserters are said to be mostly Irish and German, and are shot down like dogs.

HOW THE REBELS OBTAIN SUPPLIES.

An interesting statement was made to us in regard to the sources of supplies of provisions, dry goods, articles for private trade, as well as rebel spies who are there and in Washington, have regularly organized plans for conveying information and supplies to the rebel government. Our informant was confidentially told in Richmond that the supplies are furnished in Baltimore, transported to Annapolis, and thence shipped to St. Mary's, whence they are conveyed to Richmond. There are persons all along the route who pass them through at night. The United States officials along the route are well paid to let them pass everything. The principal supplies are supposed to come by this route. The name of a person in Baltimore was given who would forward any letter or package to Richmond in a few days after receiving it.

CONFIDENCE IN THE CONFEDERATES.

The political affairs in the North excite the deepest attention in Richmond, and are the subject of much comment. The speeches of representative men are taken as an indication of a growing feeling at the North in favor of the South. They firmly believed that Illinois, in particular, and other States of the West, will be detached from the Union and will join them. They acted on the idea of reconstruction. They will never come back into the old Union on any terms. New England, and especially Massachusetts, is the object of the most unrelenting hatred and destruction. They will expect intervention on the part of France, but count more on the peace party of the North. Jeff. Davis has told them that the war would be ended within the present year, and they are determined never to yield.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The effect of the Emancipation Proclamation in Richmond forms a very interesting part of our informant's comment. A general uneasiness and alarm. The proclamation is known to all the slaves, who are getting very insolent to their masters in the association of such comment. A knowledge of the proclamation has extended like wildfire throughout the South, and insurrections are greatly feared. Within a short time the Illinois negroes have been hung in Richmond for murdering children under their care. In one case a whole family was murdered by two slaves, a man and a woman. The person to whom we were indebted for this inside view of Richmond has resided there for many years, although originally from the North, and has friends and property there now. His obvious reaction was suppressed all manner of information, is, however, thoroughly imbued with New England principles and ideas, and fully believes in the justice of the cause of the North.

## COOLEY, CARVER &amp; CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO COOLEY, TOWER &amp; CO.)

## WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

## Commission Merchants,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, &amp;c., &amp;c.

JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN LEVEE AND THIRD, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Terms . . . . . CASH.

In the Department of

LIQUORS AND SEGARS

Our Stock will be found LARGEST and COMPLETE at all times, and at prices to suit the views of

clever buyers.

December 1, 1862

## STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

On the Thirty-First Day of December, 1862,

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE LAWS OF MINNESOTA.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, and it is located in the city of New York.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock paid up in cash. . . . . \$500,000

The Surplus on the 31st day of December, 1862. . . . . \$500,000

Total amount of Capital and Surplus. . . . . \$1,000,000

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand. . . . . \$22,000.74

Loans secured and in process of adjustment. . . . . \$4,125.00

Real Estate owned by the Company. . . . . \$18,750.00

Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate owned by the Company. . . . . \$18,750.00

Loans on Stocks and Bonds payable on demand, made on securities of the market value of (\$250,000). . . . . \$250,000.00

Capital Premiums in the course of collection. . . . . \$1,000.00

Interest on Bonds and Loans, accrued but not due. . . . . \$6,775.25

Our Income. . . . . \$1,000.00

Total amount of Assets. . . . . \$500,000.00

Total amount of Capital and Surplus. . . . . \$1,000,000.00

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and due. . . . . \$500.00

Losses reported, on which no action has been taken. . . . . \$500.00

Losses claimed, but not yet received by the Company. . . . . \$500.00

Total Liabilities. . . . . \$1,500.00

Total Assets. . . . . \$500,000.00

The great amount insured in any one risk, ordinarily. . . . . \$100,000.00

The Company has no general rule as to the amount of insurance in any one block, town, city, these depending on circumstances.

Deposits in any other States as security for losses therein.

The Charter of said Company herewith.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Personally appeared before me this 24th day of January, 1863, Jonathan D. Steele, President, and Peter Notman, Secretary of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New York, and they have acknowledged to me the foregoing statement, by them subscribed, to be true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. THORNELL,

Commissioner for Minnesota in New York.

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York, having fully complied with the requirements of an act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate Insurance Companies," approved by the State of Minnesota, on the 24th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; I hereby certify that said Company is authorized to transact business in this State.

Witness my hand and seal at the City of Saint Paul, this seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

CHARLES SCHEFFER, State Treasurer.

Per J. B. POWELL.

P. W. NICHOLS, Agent, St. Paul.

WHEELER &amp; WILSON'S

## SEWING MACHINES.

MERIT ALONE MAKES A SEWING MACHINE VALUABLE.

The People are perceiving that

Glowing Representations are not Merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only Sewing Machines of known practical utility.

THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual sale of over 100,000 of these machines has been made in this country and Europe.

The only Machine in the world making the Lock-Stitch with the Rotating Foot and using the best thread in this State.

The WHEELER &amp; WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED, AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

All persons owning WHEELER &amp; WILSON MACHINES can have them properly adjusted, and repairs made in their use, free of charge, by calling at the WHEELER &amp; WILSON ROOMS, in the Greenleaf Block, Third Street, near the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, Feb. 16th, 1863.

## MILITARY HORSE EQUIPMENTS,

SLEIGH BELLS AND SKATES,

HORSE BLANKETS, TRUNKS AND VALISES.

A Large Lot just Opened by

C. PROAL,

MOFFITT'S CASTLE, COR. FOURTH AND JACKSON STS

January 11, 1863-17.

TO LET WITH BOARD.

Two or three very pleasant rooms in a delightful location combining both city and country, with plenty of stable room. Address to this office.

JOSEPH LEWIS

Real Estate Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Commissioner of Deeds for the State of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio and Vermont. Collections made—House paid for non residents. House rented.

Office Third Street, Irving's Block.

Reference, HON. ALEX. RAMSEY. 1716-dly

STAGE FOR SHAKOPEE.

Helle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, St. Peter and Menkato, will leave at 5 o'clock A. M.

J. C. BURBANK &amp; CO

undertaker's CARD.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that after the collection of many friends, he has concluded to engage in the above business, and would therefore say to the citizens of Minneapolis and vicinity, that he will be prepared in future to furnish Coffins of Walnut, Mahogany, Cloth covered and Common, and all things required in an Undertaker's line. Having several years experience in the above business in Eastern cities, he feels competent in offering his services to take the entire charge of Funerals, and would solicit a share of the patronage.

G. F. WARNER.

Minneapolis, Nov. 6th.

HORN, LUND &amp; GALUSHA,

ATTORNEYS &amp; COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

(Successors to Horn &amp; Galusha and Sanborn &amp; Lund)

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,

Practise in the Courts of the State and in the Courts of the United States, as Law, in Chancery and in Admiralty.

Collections made and promptly attended to.

GRANT &amp; FREEMAN,

ATTORNEYS &amp; COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office in McChesney's (Pavilion) Block, corner of Third and Washington Streets.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Will practice in all the State and Federal Courts.

Money loaned on good security.

Special attention paid to collecting.

W. H. GRANT, decd-1862 J. M. FREEMAN, nov1

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OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,



## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.  
Office—Adjoining the B. & M. Bldg.

## Correspondence.

## Congressional Encouragement to Indian Outrages.

The brave and hardy pioneers of Minnesota have lately suffered a massacre which for ferocity and atrocity, is hardly paralleled in the annals of Saxon or Indian history.

As these people, and Congress are discussing and devising the best measures of preventing a recurrence of these barbarities, I propose to furnish herewith, for your columns, a brief statement of the principal facts of my misfortune, and the connection and bearing thereof upon the outrages lately committed by the Sioux Indians, in Minnesota, hoping thereby to add a little information for the guidance of legislation on the subject. We have some members in Congress, whose inaugurations were, in their boyhood, so saturated with Cooper's novels and Irving's essays on the aborigines, that whatever occurrence now turns their attention to them, they can see nothing but "the poor Indian, whose untutored mind sees loss in the deeds of others in the wild." The fact that my great-grandfather had a quarrel with another man's great-grandfather, and came off conqueror, is no logical reason for me to tolerate an outrage committed by that man upon my brother or my mother. That he is a descendant of a vanquished ancestor, is no palliation, nor are his brutal proclivities to be corrected by Congressional rigors of manliness and sentimentality.

In June, 1858, while hunting after my horse on the Indian Reserve, in Nebraska, I was shot in the arm and side by a party of Omahas.

I had gone there to seek my property by the direction of United States Indian Agent. Some three months after the commission of this outrage, at my request my case was granted a hearing. The Omahas accused a band of Sioux, then lurking about the reserve, with the perpetration of the injury, thus making an issue between the two tribes.

At the hearing, not sufficient evidence could be procured to fully fix the deed upon the proper party. The Indian Office at Washington decided that it had no power to award damages to a citizen for injuries inflicted by the Omahas. At the payment, about January 1st, 1859, the Indians being assembled, and many of the Sioux being also present, the Chief asked the Agent whether anything was to be deducted from their pay for me. The Agent informed them of the decision of the Indian Bureau, that they were not held pecuniarily responsible for injuries committed upon white men.

Immediately after the payment the Indians acknowledged and boasted that they had shot me, and that the Government would protect them if they did shoot white men.

In the winter of 1859, I appealed my case to Congress, and the Indians watched the action of that body. The Committee unanimously reported a bill in my favor for \$50,000, but the bill was not reached during the session.

The Indians concluding thereupon that Congress was about to compensate me in their annuity, called a council, in which the chiefs told the young men they feared they would yet have to pay for the injury they had done me, and forbade their further depredations until my case should be decided.

On the 13th of April, 1862, my bill was defeated in the House by a majority of two, Mr. A. C. Conkling, of New York, taking violent and enthusiastic ground in favor of the Indians.

This decision convinced the Indians that the Government policy was to protect and uphold them in the murder of citizens and depredations upon property; and, encouraged by their immunity and my failure to obtain redress anywhere, the Sioux, being cognizant of all the facts, and supposing this decision of Congress applied equally to them, immediately commenced making active preparations for a general outbreak of indiscriminate slaughter and destruction upon the white settlements in their vicinity.

These facts are all other matters of record or can be proved by unquestionable testimony, and not only show conclusively to what extent the action in my case was a co-operating cause of the late disasters in Minnesota, but also how erroneous is the philanthropy that would protect crime, because committed by a barbarian, or one of a formerly abused race. Clemency to a criminal Indian is a pearl cast before swine. Its effect is directly the opposite of that intended, for misconstruction of its intent is certain. Even the white man has not yet arrived at the stage of progress in which moral suasion has its full effect. Promptness and severity in rewards and punishments are, and for a long time to come will be, the only efficacious means of preventing such scenes of Indian horror as those by which we have lately so terribly suffered.

Yours truly,  
CHANCEY A. HOOR.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14, 1862.

## An Interesting Historical Question.

Boston, Feb. 14, 1862.

Editors of the St. Paul Press:  
There appeared a letter in the Press of January 1st criticising an article from the Boston Traveller in regard to our recognition by France in 1778, in which the author stated that a treaty of alliance was signed about a year previous to the generally accredited time, and also before we had achieved any material success in the field or evinced sufficient ability to

maintain our new formed nationality. I readily agree with the author that anything that pertains to our revolutionary struggle, one of the grandest periods in the history of the world, is truly interesting, and the patriotism and constancy of the illustrious men who achieved our independence should not be underrated.

Early in 1776 Silas Deane, one of the earliest members of the Marine Committee, was sent on a secret mission to Paris to sound the French Government on the subject of extending aid in money, arms and men to the revolted colonists. That aid was hoped for, not because a Bourbon King was suspected of sympathy for freedom, but because the revolt, if maintained, would seriously damage England and benefit France. Deane's mission was entirely successful, so far as promises could be relied on. In December he was joined by Dr. Franklin and Arthur Lee, who were suspected of sympathy for freedom, but because the revolt, if maintained, would seriously damage England and benefit France.

The appearance of Dr. Franklin with his high reputation as a philosopher, his plain garb, his unostentatious, yet agreeable manner, as an envoy from the combatants for freedom in the New World, created the greatest enthusiasm. France was then filled with his ideas and dreams of Rousseau, and saw in this conflict the beginning of that great struggle, by which mankind was to enter a state of political liberty; a struggle by the victorious termination of which the laboring rights of humanity and the people were to attain validity. Honors and attentions of all kinds were lavished upon Franklin. "Men imagined," says Lacretelle, "that they saw in him a sage of antiquity, come back to give austere lessons and generous examples to the moderns. They personified in him the republic of which he was the representative and the legislator."

But while the Commissioner was holding these grand receptions in Paris, the Americans at home were not idle. The battle of Bennington, Brandywine, Germantown and Stillwater have been fought with varying success to the American cause, but the grand and decisive blow was struck by Gen. Gates at Saratoga, Oct. 17th, 1777, when Gen. Burgoyne surrendered all his arms, baggage, and camp equipage to the victors. A few days after the garrison at Ticonderoga, hearing of this calamity retreated into Canada, and the Americans again took possession of this renowned fortress.

Two days after the reception of the news at Paris of the capture of Burgoyne and the battle of Ticonderoga, the French Ministry intimated to Dr. Franklin that they were willing to consider the project of a treaty of alliance with the American States.

Feb. 6, 1778, two treaties were formal in one of which France acknowledged the independence of the United States, and formed relations of amity and commerce with them; in the other, which was to go into effect if England made war upon France, the two parties bound themselves to aid each other as good friends and allies, and to maintain the sovereignty and independence of the American States.

Eight days after the formation of this treaty, the flag of the United States, displayed by the Ranger, commanded by John Paul Jones, was saluted by nine guns from the flag ship of the French Admiral Piguet, thus virtually acknowledging the independence of the United States. From these facts, which I have gathered from *Thatcher's Journal of the Revolutionary War*, Dr. Bowen's *History*, and *Lossing's*, it is evident that the treaty of alliance was the direct consequence of the surrender of Burgoyne, and from the fact that we had already achieved sufficient success to warrant the acknowledgment of our independence. It is true, that during the whole conflict, the action of the Bourbon King was inspired by the fiercest and most implacable hatred toward England—not love for the struggling Americans—and consequently, during the whole, acted from the dictates of policy and only acknowledged our independence, which, by the success of our arms we had virtually won it. We should be very glad to believe that the French King, inspired by noble enthusiasm, had espoused the cause of the American Colonies before the brilliant campaign of 1777; but there is no evidence of an intimation on his part to acknowledge our independence till the reception of the news at Paris of Burgoyne's capture. It is true that, previously, in many instances, his friendly feelings were manifested to encourage us to maintain the contest against his hereditary enemy; but it is very certain that no treaty of alliance was formed till February 6, 1778, when the gallant exploits of the Americans on land and sea were known throughout the civilized world, and the success of the American Republic virtually achieved by her own arms.

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Men's Buck Moccasins.

Men's Oil Tan Moccasins.

MILITARY BOOTS,

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WM. J. SMITH & CO.

IF YOU WANT TO GET THE

Best Hoop Skirt,

You ever had, go to

HOGAN & CAMP.

If you want to get the

Handsome Dress,

In town, go to

HOGAN & CAMP.

In fact, anything you want to buy in the Dry Goods Line,

Is the place to buy it.

HOGAN & CAMP.

METAL WAREHOUSE.

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## LAMP AND OIL.

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Lamps and Fixtures,

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S. K. PUTNAM,

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JUST RECEIVED AND

SELLING VERY LOW,

1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.

OIL—THE VERY BEST.

1,000 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY

CENTS A GALLON.

NOW IN STOCK, A FULL STOCK OF

CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF

Table & Pocket Cutlery.

The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find

these goods very desirable, and at

VERY LOW RATES.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Silver Plated

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BRITANNIA WARE.

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Apples, Quinces, Chestnuts,

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Contracts for transportation between St. Paul, Boston, New England, Montreal, New York and all points East, made upon the lowest and most favorable terms.

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STEELE SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS.

The first introduced in this city, will be put in when ordered. This makes the boot stronger and more durable, and is lighter and easier to wear.

REPAIRING done on the shortest notice, and in a good and neat style.

St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1861.

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Manufacturer and Dealer in

CABINET AND CHAIR

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OF EVERY VARIETY.

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OF ALL STYLES, AND OF SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP.

Most of my Furniture is of my own manufacture, made of thoroughly seasoned wood, equal to the best there is made in the U. S. A. As a timber expander is always being used, I am determined to sell a very light shade above cost. Every body is respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing.

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LOT WANTED.

A lot wanted—vacant, or with business house on it, on Third Street—between Washington and Jackson, or on Third Street, Box 255, stating price, cash price and location.

Jan 24-62

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To New York, New England and the

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Overland Express, Nov. 20, 1862, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake Street, as follows:

6:30 A. M.—Day Express (Except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 5:30 P. M., Albany, 2:30 P. M., New York, 12:30 P. M., Boston, 11:30 A. M.

6:45 P. M.—Night Express (Except Saturdays) leaves at 6:45 A. M., New York, 11:15 A. M., Boston, 10:15 A. M., Albany, 9:15 A. M., Detroit, 8:15 A. M.

Cincinnati trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 6:30 A. M., New York, 11:30 A. M., Boston, 10:30 A. M., Albany, 9:30 A. M., Detroit, 8:30 A. M.

Arrives in Chicago at 10:30 A. M., Fast Mail, 9:30 A. M., Night Mail Train.

Thurs. 4 P. M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

REVENUE PATENT VENTILATORS.

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R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

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St. Paul, July 11th, 1862.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

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Keep constantly on hand the largest and most complete stock of

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CLOTHES AND LEATHER, &c., &c., &c.

All of which they are now offering at prices to suit the times.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

22-23 Cash paid for Hides and Furs.

Jan 1-63

FOR SALE.

Men's Buck

MOCCASINS.

Men's Oil Tan Moccasins.

MILITARY BOOTS,

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IF YOU WANT TO GET THE

Best Hoop Skirt,

You ever had, go to

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Handsome Dress,

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME III.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1863.

NUMBER 52.

## The Saint Paul Press.

Our paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota and therefore presents indisputably to its readers the most complete and reliable news.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1863.

### NEWS OF THE MORNING.

The bill for the removal of the Sioux Indians has passed the Senate.

The Richmond Examiner of the 21st, received at Washington, has a dispatch from Fort Union, announcing the reported capture of the Queen of the West, while attacking the Red River fortifications.

The rebel cavalry raid in Kentucky is creating intense excitement. The reports that it were 700 at Nashville and 1,500 at Richmond were not credited at headquarters.

The Richmond Examiner says that the account respecting the raising of the blockade at Charleston was untrue in every particular.

Gen. Hooker has been at Washington in conference with the President and Secretary of War. The organization and efficiency of the army is said to have been greatly improved.

### THE CACHE FETTER—THE INDIAN AND HALF-BREED SCOUTS.

In a letter over the signature of Mr. Antoine Frenier, published by us on Sunday, the statement was made that ten Indians and Half Breeds had recently gone up the Minnesota Valley for the purpose of disinterring an amount of plunder, the spoils of last summer's raid, which the writer professed to know had been buried by them at the Upper and Lower Sioux Agencies; and it was further intimated that these persons had it in view to renew their friendly communications with the outlawed Indians for illicit purposes. We are requested to state, upon the highest local authority, that these statements are utterly without foundation, and that if they are not the creations of a disordered fancy, they must be the inventions of a delirious man.

The Indians and Half Breeds referred to are in the employ of the Government, selected especially for their undoubted loyalty, their proved fidelity, and other needed qualities, to serve in the capacity of scouts in advance of our forces on the frontier. The special service on which they are now sent is to collect information of the situation, plans and movements of the hostile Sioux; and if they should put themselves in communication with the enemy, it will be for the reason that in that manner they can most effectively serve the purpose of their errand. The service is a dangerous one, requiring fidelity, courage and adroitness; and as very much depends upon their success, and very much of their success depends upon the secrecy of their movements, we regret very much the publication of anything in our columns which should render this public explanation necessary, in order to protect these innocent and useful men from suspicions which, if uncontradicted, might lead to something worse.

### GOV. CURTIS ON "ARBITRARY ARRESTS."

Some of the Democratic journals, were thrown into ecstasies by the message of the Governor of Pennsylvania deprecating "Arbitrary Arrests." But they have been careful not to publish the message. The reason is found in such passages as the following:

The contest in which we are engaged is one for the preservation of our own liberty and welfare. The traitors at the South have the great body of our people who are loyal, and hate and bitterly despise the few who are ready for submission. Unless the rebellion be effectually suppressed we must lose our pride of country, the larger portion of our territory, and the elements not only of greatness, but of prosperity. Notwithstanding all this, it is, I fear, an undoubted truth, that a few wretches among us, false to all our free and loyal traditions—false to the memory of their fathers and to the rights of their children—false to the country which has given them birth and protected them—only stopping short of the technical offense of treason—in the very maddest of mischief are actively plotting to betray us—to poison and mislead the minds of our people by treacherous misrepresentations, and to so aid and comfort the rebels that our fate may be either to abandon the free North and become hangers on of a government founded in treachery, fraud and insane ambition; or, at best, to dissolve the Union under which we have prospered, and to break this fair and glorious country into fragments, which will be cursed by perpetual discords at home, and by the contempt and ill-usage of foreign nations, from which we shall then be too weak to vindicate ourselves.

### TO FARMERS.

We invite from farmers throughout the State communications on Agricultural subjects. We won't, by any means, promise to publish everything sent us; but we shall be very glad to publish any thing of practical interest to the farmers of Minnesota, growing out of their experience in the various branches of husbandry. We are especially anxious to keep our agricultural readers posted in the actual results of experiments in sheep-raising in Minnesota, and those engaged in this business can find no better medium of communicating their views upon this interesting topic than through the Press.

—Mr. Harney, of the Louisville Democrat, is named in connection with the "Conservative Union Democratic" nomination for Governor of Kentucky. He is violently opposed to the Emancipation policy.

## GEN. HOOKER WRITES A LETTER.

In October last, the Legislature of Oregon passed a vote of thanks to General Hooker, a citizen of that State at the outbreak of the rebellion, for his gallantry in the field. The following is his response:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC,  
Camp near Falmouth, Feb. 1, 1863.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge, through your distinguished Senator, J. W. Smith, the receipt of your letter of the 29th October, ultimo, transmitting an official copy of resolutions adopted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon at its recent regular session. It is impossible to receive, without emotion, the distinguished compliment conveyed in these proceedings; nor can this kind expression of your regard fail to remind me of those happier days, when our fellow-citizens beyond the mountains were employing all their energies in exploring and developing the matchless resources of that famed territory. The recollection of my own employment, upon one of your great works of internal improvement, will always have a place among the most cherished associations of my life.

Let us hope that this war will not much longer interrupt the progress of the nation and disturb the tranquility of the people. With a good cause, unbounded means, adequate forces on land and sea, and a firm reliance upon Divine Power, our success is not to be doubted, and should not be remote. Soon after the close of the war with Mexico, when my profession was relinquished for the congenial pursuits of a civil life, I chose a home among the hospitable and generous people who have established an American Empire on the Pacific. It is my earnest prayer that the day may soon come when a restored Union and a vindicated nationality will entitle all of us who took up arms for the suppression of this rebellion to an honorable discharge, and secure to every loyal household the enjoyments of an honorable and lasting peace.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. W. HOOKER,  
Major General Commanding.

### MINNESOTA ITEMS.

**TERIBLE ACCIDENT.**—A Mr. Congdon, of the town of Guilford or Mount Pleasant, in this county, with his wife and his father-in-law, an old man of seventy years and upwards—on last Saturday afternoon attempted to cross what is known as the "Dry Run," in Bear Valley, with a two horse team, in a sleigh.

They came to the stream, they found it swollen with the rain and snow that had melted, but supposed they could cross it, and drove in. The current was so rapid as to carry both the team and sled over the road. The parties in the sled were thrown out or jumped out, when they found the sled drifting. The man and his wife got in the current between the sled and a post fence on the lower side of the road, and were held, by the sled, against the fence, so as not to be able to help themselves. The water was four or five feet deep, their heads were above it, and in this way they struggled and covered together until the woman froze to death. The old man was trying to help them all he could. He, by some way, succeeded in getting out when the sled first washed off the road. By the time the old man got help from the nearest quarter, Mr. Congdon was insensible, but he succeeded in getting him out alive. Mrs. Congdon had, in the meantime, been washed through the fence and down the stream, and her body was not found until Sunday, when they cut it out from the ice. The team became disengaged and broke loose from the sled in some way, and got out. Mrs. Congdon, we learn, was about forty-five years old, and leaves a large family of children.

**THE WINONA REPUBLICAN** says that ice navigation on the river has become somewhat dangerous between that place and La Crosse. A day or two since a Minnesota farmer crossing the river at the latter place with a loaded team broke through and lost his wagon and thirty bags of wheat, barely escaping with his team.

**WM. KINKADE, of St. Cloud, a private in the Second Minnesota Battery, brother of Lieut. Alex. Kinkade, who used, we believe, to be a member of the Legislature, was captured at the beginning of this month, by a guerrilla secession party near Franklin, Tenn.**

**POSSIBLE CASE AT SANK CENTER.**—From Lieutenant J. H. Raymond who came from Sank Center last evening (Friday) we learn the particulars of an attempt at poisoning which transpired at that place on the night of the preceding Wednesday. On that day it appears that a number of convalescents of Company D, were preparing to come to this place on a short furlough, when, preparatory to starting, the hospital wardmaster, Mr. Thompson, offered them some bread and dried-apple sauce, by way of refreshment. Immediately after eating they were seized with sickness, which Dr. Palmer, upon being called in, pronounced to have been produced by poison mixed in the apple sauce. James Burnett, of Company H, 8th Regiment, the hospital cook, was arrested and put in the guard house, on suspicion of having introduced the poison into the food. The mixture is supposed to have been intended for the ward master. The men recovered from the effects under proper treatment. —St. Cloud Democrat.

—Gen. Doubleday proposes that the most available of the numerous peninsulas along the Potomac and Chesapeake Bays be fortified across their narrow necks and used as places of refuge for the contrabands who come into our camps in Northern Virginia. He thinks they would be able to defend themselves, while the fish and oysters in the bays would give them employment and subsistence.

## The London Times in a New Character.

A curious letter, addressed to Sir Charles Napier by Mr. John T. Delane, the manager of the London Times, has just got into print in England. It was written eight years ago, during the Crimean war, and shows how the people of the Times assumed then, as they do now, to direct the affairs of nations in a fashion at once arrogant and amusing.

Mr. Delane, writing from Printing House Square, under date of October 1, 1854, roundly berates Sir Charles, as if the great sailor had been a schoolboy and Mr. Delane a pedagogue, formidably equipped with a hand ferule. "I have been out in the Black Sea," writes Mr. Delane, and "as a friend" he felt compelled to tell Sir Charles, on paper, what he would have told him earlier but for this Black Sea trip, that "his conduct in the Baltic had caused extreme dissatisfaction," and that it "had already gone very far to tarnish his well-earned reputation." After this sufficiently important exordium, Mr. Delane proceeds to lecture Sir Charles in acrimony and bad English—thus:

"You know how unwilling I am to believe that you have done less than any other man could do, but I confess that your letters do not convince me that, with so splendid a fleet, you should be able to do nothing more [sic] than the reduction of a petty fortress and the enforcement of a strict blockade. Of course there are difficulties, and great ones; of course the weather is not the most propitious; but the country, and especially your friends have been taught to think that you were the man to overcome difficulties, and such a steam fleet as you have was almost independent of wind and weather. Since you have gone out, too, everything has tended to demonstrate more than ever the hollowness of Russian strength."

"Do you think that after this the public will be satisfied with an excess of discretion which preserves your fleet, indeed, from all injury, but which leaves the enemy the same impunity? I assure you they will not; and the Government will be supported by the country, if not by you, for the failure to achieve what you have attempted."

In the profession, and among the officers of your fleet especially, your conduct has been most severely condemned. I declare that Revel, Heligoland, or Cronstadt itself, might have been long since destroyed—that you, thirty years ago, would have been the man to do it; but that now your nerve has failed you, and that you think of nothing but getting safe to Portsmouth. I am sure there is no truth in this; but it is said everywhere, and the fact that, with so splendid a force, you alone find the Russians unassailable, will surely be worth of your own great merits, and will, I am sure, make you and your asserted own claims, to make an effort, cease to find 'difficulties'—any old woman can find them. Strike a blow which shall be worth of your own great reputation, and of the country, and eclipse, if you can, the glory of the capture of Sebastopol by the destruction of your fleet."

"This, I know, is not pleasant to read, but it is the truth, and even admirals should hear the truth sometimes. I beg to believe it, and of our great friends will not have to blush for you, and even our friends should be proud of your response. You have to choose between glory and disgrace, for the failure to achieve what you have attempted, and I am sure one will ensure the other."

"Very faithfully yours," writes Mr. Delane. It has since been proved that Sir Charles followed this advice, irretrievably disaster would have overtaken him, and the Times had its full of private and public abuse, and it was happy. Now-a-days the Times abuses this country with no better grounds for its impudent meddling than it had in the days of Sir Charles Napier.

### Bills for the Admission of Three New States.

Bills providing for the organization of State Governments in the Territories of Nevada, Nebraska, and Colorado were introduced in Congress at an early stage of this session. They are similar in their provisions, and present no unusual features, except those in relation to slavery and religious freedom. According to the terms of these bills neither of the Territories named can become a State of this Union, until the convention elected to form a constitution, "shall provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State, first, that slavery and involuntary servitude shall be forever prohibited in said State; and second, that perfect toleration of religious sentiments shall be secured." The elections for delegates to the Constitutional Conventions are to be held on the first Monday of June, and the Conventions are to assemble on the first Monday in July next.

Mr. Ashley, from the Committee on Territories, has also introduced a bill to provide a temporary government for the new Territory of Montana. After twice reading, it was referred to the Committee on Territories, who have since reported it back, when it was passed. The boundaries of this rising State embrace that vast mountainous region which lies to the southeast of Oregon and northeast of California. The name, which is intended to designate the topographical character of the country, is a sort of hybrid Spanish word, and should properly be pronounced as if called Montana. This soft accent, which smacks of Southern climes, will never become familiar to the hard Saxon tongue, and is therefore unfortunate, inasmuch as it commits the people to a perpetual mispronunciation of the word. As long as we have unsavory names in our own or the native languages, the pride of race, at least, ought to prompt us to use them. A witty Ohioan protests against this name as an infringement on the "Monroe doctrine."

## LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

### OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

The Rebels Think their Army will Soon Exceed Ours.

Copperheadism in the Wisconsin Legislature.

STRENGTHEN LAW AGAINST TREASON IN MICHIGAN.

Reported Invasion of Kentucky.

CINCINNATI AGAIN ALARMED.

Great Union Meeting in Cincinnati.

10,000 Persons Present!

### FROM VICKSBURG!

OUR MORTAR BOATS SHELL THE REBEL BATTERIES.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Saint Paul Press.

Memphis, Feb. 22.

Gen. Prentiss reports from Helena, that on the 19th, a reconnoitering party from the Yazoo Pass and Coldwater, under command of Lieut. Col. Wood, of the Indiana cavalry, surprised 200 of the enemy's cavalry and routed them, killing six, mortally wounding three, and capturing fifteen of their number. No loss on our side.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

St. Louis, Feb. 22.

Gen. B. B. Prentiss has been assigned to the command of the Eastern District of Arkansas, with Headquarters at Helena. Maj. R. B. Hatch has been appointed Quartermaster.

A large force is at work on the Canal; among them 1000 negroes from Helena and Memphis.

W. C. Churchill, brother of Professor Churchill, of the 77th Illinois, died last Saturday.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

St. Paul, Feb. 22.

Gen. Grant and Admiral Porter had a long interview yesterday morning. The object of the interview is unknown.

Refugees in the Upper Yazoo report that the rebels have but a single ram on the Yazoo, and that it is incomplete and will not be ready for some months.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

St. Paul, Feb. 22.

It is reported that the mortar boats opposite Vicksburg have been throwing shells at the enemy, and that the Rebels replied with their batteries, but without material effect.

Special Dispatch to the Saint Paul Press.

Memphis, February 22.

Gen. McPherson's army corps is unloading here to join Grant.

Gen. Hurlbut closes all fare banks, and the proprietors are arrested. They were frequented by soldiers and officers a little too often.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

Washington, Feb. 22.

Gen. Hooker paid a brief visit to this city, and returned to the army again.

The snow storm, Saturday, on the Rappahannock was very severe.

The loss to the Government from foreign postage is so great that the Senate, to-day, passed a bill giving the Postmaster-General authority to make rules, that postage shall be paid in coin.

A bill was introduced in the Senate, to-day, to furnish clerks, or negotiators in Confederate notes.

Secretary Chase sends a letter to the Finance Committee, suggesting certain modifications of the bill, so that it may coincide more with the bank bill, which has passed. The Committee has yet to have come to no conclusion.

The Conference Committee have finally agreed to retain the three hundred million legal tender clause in the Finance bill.

The Select Committee of the House on Emancipation in Missouri, compromised between the Senate and House bill, fixing the amount of bonds at fifteen million, emancipation to take place on or before July 1st, 1865. The bill will be passed through both Houses without amendment.

A delegation of Arizonians called upon the President, and recommended the appointment of Gurley, of Ohio, Governor, and John L. Wilson, of Chicago, Surveyor-General.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

Washington, Feb. 22.

Richmond papers of the 20th say that the rebel loss at Fort Donelson was 98 men.

Letcher has ordered to be confined to hard labor, Capt. W. Damon and another Federal officer, in retaliation, as he says, for the lawless incarceration of two Confederates in the Washington penitentiary by President Lincoln.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 20th, referring to Vallandigham's speech at Newark, says the speech looks like a lucid interval in the Northern mind. Their army will be 300,000 in June, let us keep ours to 500,000, and dictate peace at Washington or Alexandria.

### FROM MEMPHIS AND BELOW.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

St. Paul, Feb. 22.

The steamer Lady Pike from Memphis,

Thursday P. M., reports that the Captain and other officers, and crew of the steamer Hercules burned by guerrillas opposite the city near the Arkansas shore last week, have returned to Memphis. They were paroled. They were twenty in all. The statement of the manner of their capture is interesting. It was on Tuesday last that the Hercules, with several barges of coal reached the point where Little Rock River landing used to be, when the fog compelled them to land. A number of people standing about were taken for citizens, but soon produced arms, and demanded the surrender of the crew. One deck hand became frightened and ran, was fired upon and killed. The guerrillas then plundered the steamer, and finished by setting her on fire. They then proceeded to parole the prisoners, but were interrupted by the arrival of gun boats with shells. They retreated the prisoners into the country some 15 miles, where the job was completed.

Capt. McCluskey of the Hercules lost \$1,400 in cash. The rebels gave him ten dollars to pay his return expenses. A gentleman, partner owner of the boat, hit \$1,500 in the pump log of a coal barge and received it when he got back.

When the steamer Indiana ran the blockade she was not struck by a single shot.

W. P. Wilson, special agent of the Treasury Department, gives notice that all general licenses to buy and ship cotton in the States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, are recalled, having been issued by Surveyor of Customs by misrepresentations of the order of the Treasury Department. Permits will only be granted by surveyors of customs to ship to and from places regularly opened to trade with loyal States, and each permit must be for a specified shipment to be named in the permit.

Dr. H. A. Warren, agent of the U. S. sanitary commission at Cairo, disbursed over one thousand dollars of stores during the past month for the comfort of the soldiers at Vicksburg.

On Tuesday last the 1st Tennessee cavalry captured near Jackson twelve of Longstreet's guerrillas, eight of whom had taken the oath of allegiance and had the documents upon their persons. They got to Alton.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

Cairo, Feb. 22.

The British steamer Alice has arrived at Havana from Mobile, with 800 bales of cotton. She reports that she did not see a gun boat until she entered the harbor of Havana.

Nothing new from Mobile.

The Times special from Washington, states that Gen. Hooker has been in the city, and was to-day in consultation with the President, and Secretary of War.

Late accounts from the army indicate that Gen. Hooker has been in the city, and was to-day in consultation with the President, and Secretary of War.

There are expeditions making successful forays against the enemy, capturing supplies and gaining valuable information. Smuggling goods into rebel lines is nearly terminated.

Desertion is becoming a serious enterprise, and rapidly diminishing. Frequent captures of mails going to Richmond, bids fair to destroy that heretofore flourishing branch of treason.

Our scouting system is admirably organized, and at last we are able to know something of the positions, force, and plans of the rebels.

Our cavalry arm has shared the general improvement, and now under General Stoneman, may safely be said to equal in efficiency that of Stuart's.

### FROM LOUISVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

Louisville, Feb. 22.

Authentic advices say that the rebel army is in the vicinity of Nicholasville, Kentucky, and are commencing operations.

Unauthenticated and discredited, speak of the rebel force in the vicinity of Richmond.

Louisville, Feb. 21.

The Journal gives various reports of rebel invasion of the State on the border of the Blue Grass Region. The editor thinks the rebels are threatening Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville, and Danville.

The Journal learns that 700 rebel cavalry were at Nicholasville yesterday, and supposed to have cut the Louisville and Lexington railroad near midway. It believes that this is a very formidable invasion.

The Democrat learns that about 1,500 rebels occupied Richmond, believed to be the advance of 10,000 marching on Lexington under Longstreet. These reports created excitement, but officers at headquarters deny their correctness.

### GREAT UNION DEMONSTRATION AT CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

Cincinnati, Feb. 24.

An immense meeting was held here last night at the Opera House and Melodion Hall. Both places were filled to overflowing. Resolutions were adopted declaring that we pledge to perpetuate the Union; that we send greetings to the Administration and to the Ohio soldiers; that we support a vigorous prosecution of the war; that the Mississippi must remain unbroken to the Gulf; that submission to the constituted law and authority is the only basis of a free government; that we will sustain those in power whether they please us or not until others are put in their places.

Richmond Engineer on the Blockade at Charleston.

Fortress Monroe, February 18.

The Richmond Engineer of the 18th says: The Confederacy was duped by the recent account of the breaking of the blockade at Charleston, and says the account was untrue in every particular, and moreover that the Princess Royal, laden with the most valuable cargo that ever entered Charleston, was captured the night before, and lay only a mile and a half from the shore during the conflict, and yet our victorious iron-clads did not rescue her. An official inquiry is to be made into the mismanagement.

### FROM CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to the St. Paul Press.

Cincinnati, Feb. 23.

The sensation at the reported invasion is on the increase in Kentucky. Large numbers of Union people are fleeing towards the Ohio river. A force thought to be sufficient to repel an attack is at Lexington. Gen. Wright is there in command. A dispatch received here from him this afternoon, at 4:30, makes no mention of the enemy being in sight.

A great Union meeting was held here today, 10,000 persons being present. Speeches were made at both Halls by Henry Stanbury, Gov. Morton, Gov. Told, Gov. Wright, Judge Lane of Alabama, Gen. Lew Wallace, and others. Brief but patriotic resolutions were enthusiastically adopted.

### FROM LOUISVILLE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Louisville, Feb. 22.

Reports seemingly reliable, from Paris, Kentucky, state that a heavy force of rebels is at Mount Sterling, contemplating a descent upon the Kentucky Central Railroad at Paris. Mount Sterling is only eighteen miles distant from Paris.

All the rolling stock of the road has been withdrawn to Covington, except one locomotive and thirty freight cars, left at Lexington to transport troops in case of emergency.

### FROM LANSING, MICH.

Special Dispatch to the Saint Paul Press.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 22.

A bill is up for punishing any person who shall publish, or cause to be published any editorial address, or pamphlet, paper, notice, letter, document, picture, design, or any engraved, or lithographic matter, tending to ridicule the United States Government or its Constitution.

### OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

### FROM NEW YORK.

A Rebel Privateer in the Bay of Bengal.

A BRITISH STEAMER CARRYING COTTON FROM MOBILE TO HAVANA.

GENERAL HOOKER AT WASHINGTON.

Greatly Improved Condition of the Army.

Latest by the Canada and Nova Scotia, London, 16th.

A Calcutta paper states that a rebel privateer is cruising in the Bay of Bengal. Her commander declared he would destroy every vessel leaving Calcutta under the Federal flag.

The steamer Pacific, from Havana, 17th, has arrived.

The British steamer Alice has arrived at Havana from Mobile, with 800 bales of cotton. She reports that she did not see a gun boat until she entered the harbor of Havana.

Nothing new from Mobile.

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